KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

FEBRUARY 16, 1946











GEORGE KRIER, Supt. of Field Operations, The Krier Preserving Company, Belgium, Wisc.

GROWING and preparing food for market is the business of The Krier Preserving Company of Belgium, Wisconsin. And to meet the big demand for its fine canned vegetables, the Company this year worked more than 5,000 acres in peas, beans, carrots, beets, spinach and corn. Rubber-tired equipment plays a big role here, and George Krier says:

"As Superintendent of Field Operations I've learned plenty about the various brands of tires on our tractors. Goodyear Sure-Grips outperform all others, particularly so in self-cleaning, pulling, and getting more work done per day.

"Much of our land is low and, during the planting season, often pretty wet. Under these conditions Goodyears with open center perform especially well, far surpassing other type tires on our tractors in grip and pull. We like the smooth ride we get from Goodyear's balanced tread design, especially on our frequent highway riding. We like the fine self-cleaning ability of the Goodyear open center tread design. We like the Sure-Grip's ability to get through in extremely tough going, where our other tractor tires bog down, spin and stall. And mighty important are the savings in fuel and time we get from Goodyears.'

The Krier Preserving Company's bigoperation experience confirms what impartial farm tests have proved - that self-cleaning open center Sure-Grips give more traction, more drawbar pull, do up to 22% more work with less time and fuel consumed. Why not change to Goodyear Sure-Grips yourself and get the greatest traction tires built?

Present tires wearing smooth? Have them recapped with this powerhouse Sure-Grip tread - available from your Goodyear dealer.

GOOD YEAI
Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Contribute to 4-H Camp

At their January meeting, members of the Sunshine 4-H Club of Sheridan county raised \$92.50 to be donated to the State 4-H Camp at Rock Spring Ranch in Dickinson county. Edna Hartman is president of the club. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cooper are the club leaders.

Shucking Penalty

There are other benefits to raising hybrid corn than higher yields.

Bill Wegener, Norton county farmer, reports farmers raising openpollinated corn in his county in 1945 had to pay 7 cents a bushel more to get it shucked. Hand shuckers like the way hybrids stand up in the field and are willing to work for less in those fields, says Mr. Wegener.

Clover Brings Problem

Using sweet clover in the rotation program in Central Kansas offers some problems. Herbert L. Kaufman, of Harvey county, sows 20 new acres a year to sweet clover and is just finishing up the first 80 acres of his farm this

year. However, he has been having trouble with wheat the first year following sweet clover. His wheat generally gets off to a better start than usual, then burns up when the hot winds hit. He is thinking of changing his program to put sorghums following the clover.

Lots of Visitors

Last fall Kansas Farmer ran a picture of an idea Roy Dreier, of Harvey county, had to save labor in putting up his silage crop. He hooked an ensilage cutter behind a binder and had the setup rigged so it did a creditable job of field cutting his crop.

As a result of the picture and article, farmers have been calling on him daily ever since. "I have had farmers come from 100 miles away just to see that machine," reports Mr. Dreier.

His experience just goes to show that farmers in Kansas depend on Kansas Farmer for the latest and best ideas in getting the job done.

To Fight Flies

To Fight Flies

Directors of the Washington County Cattlemen's Association have completed arrangements for a DDT spraying program to control flies on cattle this summer. A portable power sprayer will be purchased by a commercial operator at Greenleaf, but the responsibility of listing cattle to be sprayed will be left to the directors. A membership fee of \$1 to cover expenses of the organization has been set by the directors. Charges for spraying will be small enough so that it will not be prohibitive to any cattleman in the area.

Cattlemen in the county desiring to join the organization may see any of the directors or call at the county agent's office. The directors are Lee Henderson, Washington, prešident: Fredrick Mueller, Hanover, vice-president; Earl Nutter, Hollenberg, secretary-treasurer; A. R. Shaw, Morrowville; and Brice Hovorka, Barnes.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

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ARTHUR CAPPER H. S. BLAKE Publisher General Manager Raymond H. Gilkeson
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Brome Pays Off

Four fields of brome grass totaling 45 acres have been established during the last 10 years by Tom Savage, of Harvey county. This brome has been grazed heavily, yet still has averaged from 150 to 400 pounds of seed an acre. Some alfalfa is sowed with the brome to provide nitrogen and phosphate has to provide nitrogen, and phosphate has

to provide nitrogen, and phosphate has been applied. Using phosphate on wheat has in-creased yields 6 bushels an acre by actual test on the Savage farm.

Already Doing It

Already Doing It

He didn't wait for a soil conservation district to start something on his farm. We are speaking of C. J. Woodard, of Osborne county, who started on a thoro conservation program 4 years ago. He now has about 10 miles of terraces established and a ½-mile shelterbelt.

Mr. Woodard is contour farming 400 of his 520 acres, 200 acres of contoured wheat being included. He also summer fallows ahead of wheat and expects these 2 practices to pay off big when adverse seasons come again.

Fifteen acres of grass will be reseeded this year on the Woodard farm, with more to follow in future years.

They Make Anything

One reason why farmers have continued high production, despite labor and machinery shortages, can be learned by visiting any small-town machine shop.

These geniuses with tools can just about make anything that runs. Take the Hesston Machine Shop, in Harvey county, for instance. The proprietors, Harry Unruh and A. F. Holdeman, have manufactured and sold about 180 manure loaders, 20 grain blowers mounted on portable motors, 20 to 30 blowers mounted on trucks, and 12 or 15 ensilage blowers.

Like Feeding Floors

John Dreier and son Roy, of Harvey county, already have 17,420 square feet of concrete in their feeding lots and are planning still more.

Not content with the many concrete aprons around their bunks and silos, they are planning concrete walks from the bunks to the water tanks. Does it all pay? "We wouldn't be doing it if it didn't," says Roy.

The Dreiers have about 70 head of Hereford cows in their herd. They raise their calves and creep-feed them on bluestem pasture during the summer. Calves are weaned about October 15, brought home from grass and put on full feed. They are marketed in May as fat cattle. fat cattle

A Purebred Goal

A Purebred Goal

Starting with a load of grade heifers 15 years ago, T. I. Mudd and sons, Bernard and Paul, have built up a nice herd of Herefords on their Russell county farm. They carry 85 head of breeding cows with about half of them purebreds. The 2 boys say they eventually want an entire herd of purebreds and are working toward that goal.

Cows are bred to calve from January 1 to March 1. Calves run with their mothers on grass the first summer and fall and are weaned about November 1. Some are creep-fed. In November they are brought into the lots and fed silage and corn chop or kafir. They are up to full feed by the middle of December and are topped for market in January. Culls are held over until March. During the winter the cows get all the silage they can eat and 1 pound of cake a day each.



"Wash dishes for a meal, eh?—Let's see



All-Purpose!

FES 18 1946 m

Now one Amazing New Oil protects

Truck, Tractor, Car Engines!...

NEW

Modioi

Makes Engines Cleaner.. Perform Better.. Last Longer!

Reduce engine-wrecking wear! New Mobiloil resists excessive thinning, provides full-bodied protection!

In your Mobiloil Clean engine-all working parts are free to function efficiently and reliably.

Free-flowing New Mobiloil starts to flow when the engine starts-starts protecting instantly.

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New Mobiloil is made from selected lubricating stocks-for easy starting at all temperatures, full protection at all speeds.

New Mobiloil resists formation of dangerous oil oxidation products—"varnish," "lacquer," "hot" sludge!

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.-WHITE EAGLE DIVISION



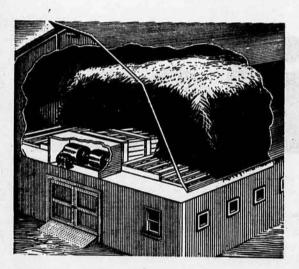
"Hope they grow faster than her last litter,"

"They will if they eat right," SAID THE COUNTY AGENT

 Henry Lent had always raised a few hogs so his family could have all the home-killed meat they

But he didn't go into hog raising on a big scale until two years ago.

Last Spring the County Agricultural Agent dropped



YOU'RE SURE TO GET BETTER HAY WHEN YOU CURE IT IN THE BARN

Farmers who have installed barn hay-curing systems report these advantages:

- 1. You can make good hay in almost any kind of weather. All you need is a little time between showers to cut hay and allow it to partly cure.
- 2. You get hay worth from five to ten dollars more a ton, whether you sell it or feed it. Barn-cured hay doesn't lose its leaves (and its feeding value), because it has a high moisture content when it's put into the barn. It has a better color, and is a more palatable feed.
- 3. With plenty of high-quality, barn-cured hay, you'll need to feed your stock less grain and costly con-
- 4. There is less of a fire hazard in storing barn-cured hay. The hay is cooled, as it is cured, by the air circulating through it.

Now's the time to plan your barn hay-curing system, to have it ready for next having season.

G-E's new FREE booklet on barn hay-curing will help you. It tells you about hay-curing systems and the equipment you'll need.

This booklet tells also about the new motor-and-control system that G-E has developed to help you barn-cure your hay with a minimum power cost. With this system, you can set the control to start and stop the hay-curing blower automatically, at any time of the day or night.

Send for this FREE booklet. There's absolutely no obligation. Fill out and mail this coupon today.

General Electric Company, Apparatus Department, Sec. 669-24 Schenectady 5, N. Y. Please send me your booklet on barn hay-curing: by Henry Lent's place when the sows were farrowing, and they talked hogs while they looked over the new litters.

Henry told the County Agent that he wasn't too pleased with the showing he'd made with hogs the year before.

"It took me a long time to get them heavy enough for market," Henry said. "And it wasn't because I didn't shove the feed into them, either. They just didn't fill out." And then he told the County Agent all about his feeding program the year before.

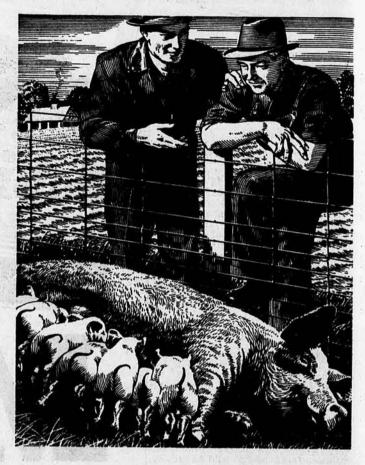
"That sounds about right to me," the County Agent said, "except I don't believe your hogs are getting the salt they

need to really put on weight. They've got to have minerals as well as fats and proteins to get up and

So the only change Henry Lent made in feeding his hogs last year was putting salt in the hog lot,

WORK WITH YOUR COUNTY AGENT

- Attend the meetings and demonstrations he holds in your neighborhood.
- Take advantage of the free literature that he has or can get for you on farm problems.
- · Help save his time these busy days by talking with him by telephone, instead of asking him to make a special trip.



so his shoats could get all they wanted.

And the few cents he invested in salt, at the County Agent's suggestion, paid off plenty! Last fall, when he sold his hogs, they averaged 76 pounds heavier per head than they had the year before.

"It's a good thing to have plenty of salt in the lot if you want your pigs to hurry to market," the County Agent said when Henry Lent dropped by to show him his hog check.

"And the County Agent's a handy man to have around when you want well-seasoned advice about farming," said Henry Lent.

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming better and easier.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.

The Modern Farm is an Electric Farm!



If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the fulltime job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm industry Division.

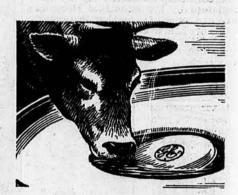
G-E STOCK TANK DE-ICER KEEPS HOLE IN ICE SO STOCK CAN DRINK

This winter many farmers have reported that their G-E stock tank de-icers are giving excellent results in maintaining a hole in the ice of outdoor tanks.

This new device, with its builtin, automatic control, provides access to drinking water for cattle, sheep, and hogs-no matter how cold it gets or how big your stock tank is. It floats freely in the

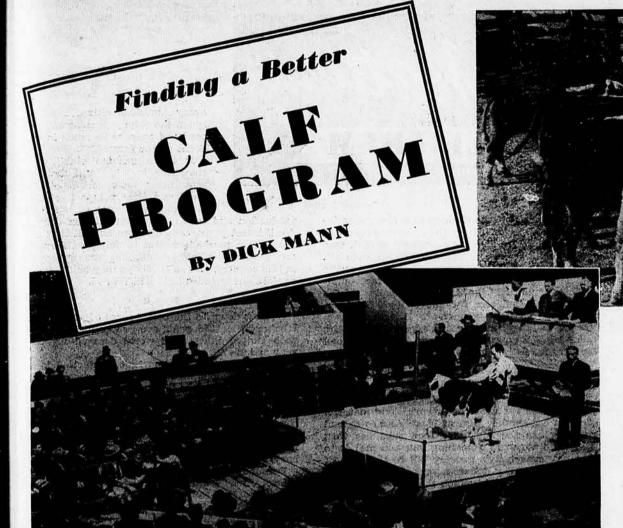
tank, prevents ice from forming on the surface near the de-icer. Stock merely push it down to

The G-E de-icer uses only nough electricity to keep a hole in the ice. It doesn't keep the whole surface clear. So it's inexpensive to use, even in the coldest weather. And you'll be sure that stock get plenty of water,



MORE POWER TO THE AMERICAN FARMER





The Council Grove Rotary Club later took over the financial obligation.

calf for the show, in a class of 180 head, was one of these feeder calves.

These choice feeder calves were purchased by Kenneth Johnson, Morris county agent, for club projects in his county. Individuals should not have to take the risk on these projects.

On June 8, 1945, a committee met at Wichita to plan for enlargement of this program, and for other things that would benefit 4-H Club livestock projects in Kansas. This meeting was called jointly by the Kansas State College Extension Service and the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association. It was composed of representatives of the Kansas Live Stock Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Kansas National Live Stock Show Association, the Extension Service, the Service Service, the Service Servi

ORKING out a satisfactory calf program for 4-H projects is a problem that has been bothering agricultural leaders in Kansas for a long time.

Until recently there has been little attempt to formulate any system. Cetting solves for projects.

Until recently there has been little attempt to formulate any system. Getting calves for projects has been a hit-and-miss affair. In many cases boys and girls, or their parents, have spent a lot of time and money scouring the country for calves. In others, county agents or 4-H Club agents have given their time and money to obtain calves for youths in their counties.

Both methods are wasteful and often bring disappointment to those taking on calf projects. Many breeders raising good calves dislike having their calf crops picked over for the sale of individual animals. This method of buying takes a lot of the breeder's time when maybe 8 or 10 boys or girls visit his farm during a buying period, and each one has to be shown the calves while deciding which calf shall be purchased.

Neither is it fair for a county agent or 4-H Club agent to take the risk on a bunch of calves,

Neither is it fair for a county agent or 4-H Club agent to take the risk on a bunch of calves, which have to be financed personally until placed, or until some group can be found to underwrite the project. There always is the problem of lotting and caring for calves during the process. We know of some agents who have had to spend a lot of time and money taking care of a bunch of calves until they could be placed. These agents also have to buy the feed and figure the extra cost of feed and transportation on sale of the calves, or else take the loss.

In many communities over the state calf projects are sponsored by such civic groups as the Rotarians, Lions, Kiwanians and Chambers of Commerce. This program has its faults, too. It doesn't touch every community. A civic group may sponsor such a program for several years, then drop it. During the lapsed period before the group again takes up the program, or until some other group steps in, the young folks are left without a program. Many lose interest and the whole calf program lacks continuity and direction.

Another fault with this program is that such civic glubs of the group member to do the

Another fault with this program is that such civic clubs often appoint some member to do the buying. This member may not have the ability to pick the quality of animals the young people should have. The result is disappointment for the farm youths and for the sponsoring group.

farm youths and for the sponsoring group.

Most leaders agree there should be a buying program that would make possible the pooling of money to buy an entire calf crop from some breeders at market prices for distribution by lot. Buying should be done by some trained person.

Nebraska has an inter-breed association that supplies dairy calves to 4-H Club members thru auction sales. Their entire buying and distribution program has been very successful.

Clement Lindholm, of Mc-Pherson county, exhibits his champion Shorthorn calf at the 1945 Wichita Fat Stock Show. A state-wide program to provide quality feeder calves for 4-H members is being worked out.

Some progress in working out a solution has been made in regard to the 4-H Club feeder calf program.

A. G. Pickett, Extension marketing specialist at Kansas State College and a former county agent, conferred in 1944 with J. J. Moxley, then livestock specialist; and J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H Club leader. They decided to try purchasing some good commercial calves for resale to 4-H Club members at the Wichita Fat Stock Show. The show management, headed by Conlee Smith, was enthusiastic about the plan.

Mr. Moxley and Mr. Pickett, acting for the state 4-H Club Fat Stock Show board, then purchased 55 head of high-quality feeder calves from H. B. Parkin, Greensburg; J. B. Pound, Coldwater; Roy Ellis, Coldwater; and Ralph Deewall, also of Coldwater

The calves were divided into lots according to weight and quality. During the Fat Stock Show they were resold to 4-H Club members, who drew lots for order of choice. These youths were charged the price of calves on the range, plus transportation to Wichita. The Fat Stock Show subsidized the venture to the extent of absorbing feed and other incidental costs. Special prizes were provided thru the courtesy of the United Sash and Door Company, of Wichita, for calves purchased at the 1944 show as feeders and shown there in the 1945 show.

Those 1944 feeder calves made a fine showing at the 1945 show. The majority of them placed in the blue ribbon group and the champion Hereford sociation, and the various beef breed associations. Those attending were Dillard H. Clark, Douglas, the Shorthorn Association; Jess Cooper, McPherson, county agent; Harry Floyd, Topeka, Kansas Stockman; George Hamilton, Horton, Hereford

Stockman; George Hamilton, Horton, Hereford Association; Marshall Hall, Hiawatha, livestock farmer; J. Harold Johnson, Manhattan, state 4-H Club leader; Kenneth Johnson, Council Grove, county agent; Dr. L. L. Jones, Garden City, president, Kansas Live Stock Association; Phil Ljungdahl, Manhattan, Extension specialist; Will J. Miller, Topeka, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner; J. J. Moxley, Council Grove, Hereford breeder; H. L. Murphy, Coldwater, county agent; Glenn Pickett, Manhattan, Extension specialist; Harry E. Pierce, Partridge, Angus Association; Roger E. Regnier, Manhattan, assistant 4-H Club leader; Ed Robbins, Belvidere, rancher; Conlee Smith, Wichita, manager Kansas National Live Stock Show; Dr. A. D. Weber, Manhattan, head animal husbandry department, Kansas State College

Two programs were determined upon for work of the committee. The first being to sponsor organization of county 4-H livestock committees to encourage 4-H livestock projects. Second, the program was to obtain and resell about 300 choice feeder calves at [Continued on Page 23]

Farm Matters AS I SEE THEM

AM SURE that if going to dark bread" in the United States will save human beings from starvation in Europe, every one in the United States will make the change cheerfully. Changing the wheat extraction rate in milling flour from 72 to 80 per cent

will result in a darker, coarser flour. The Department of Agriculture estimates that on the basis of 225 million bushels of wheat for-Europe this spring, the change would make available some 20 to 25 million bushels more than with the 72 per cent extraction rate.

However, I am in doubt whether such a move will make more food for human beings. Under present procedures in milling there is about 28 per cent of wheat milled that comes out in the form of mill feeds for animals, particularly cattle and poultry. Increase the extraction to 80 per cent and you reduce the mill feeds residue by nearly one third. And the number of animals, including poultry in this content of the state of the sta try, in this country is still at almost an all-time high. The reduction in meat and dairy and poultry products may more than offset the promised saving in wheat by going to dark bread.

And I am informed it also likely would result in an increase in production costs for bread and pastries, as well as for meats and dairy products.

This sudden discovery of the critical food short-ages in the Old World, and the sudden decision that one of the solutions is to make these over-night changes affecting the entire food and feed practices of the Nation, I must admit are rather confusing to me. I am ready and eager to divert to the starving people of the rest of the world, every pound of food that can be scraped together for that purpose. And I am equally certain that is the way all our people feel about it. the way all our people feel about it. But I am far from certain that this "robbing Peter to pay Paul" program will result in more food for a hungry

That part of the program which reduces the allowance of wheat and other grains for making alcoholic beverages is all right with me. Too much of our food and feed supplies are being distilled and brewed into liquors and beer anyway.

I was much interested in the reports of a press conference held by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson at which he said, in substance, ton P. Anderson at which he said, in substance, that this is just another case of the United States Government making more promises (he used the word commitments) than it can perform. The Administration promised to hold corn ceiling prices down, and the hog price ceilings up until September, 1946, at a ratio intended to get heavy hogs because of the shortage of fats and oils. Now it is proposed to force the immediate marketing of all proposed to force the immediate marketing of all heavier than 225-pound hogs, and then a penalty on hogs over that weight, offset by a premium on marketing lightweight hogs, to conserve feed supplies. What the secretary said, further, was that the food commitments to Europe are such that if they are kept the corn-hog promises cannot both be kept. The corn price ceilings, he is quoted as having said, cannot be changed. The European feed commitments must be kept. So the hog-price promise is the one that will have to be broken.

One of the reasons for the program undoubtedly is what they call "psychological." Britain has gone back to the 85 per cent wheat extraction, and other peoples abroad are on the "dark bread" ration. Therefore, as our State Department sees it, these peoples will be better satisfied with their lot and

with the contributions the United States make toward feeding them, if they know that the people of the United States also are sacrificing in their own eating habits. Also, if the American people are eating habits. Also, if the American people are having to make sacrifices because of the desperate plight of the people of Europe, that fact ought to help "condition" the American people and the members of Congress for approval of the loan-subsidies—officially "loans"—to Britain, Russia, France, and other nations that expect to get theirs following the approval of the \$4,400,000,000 loan for Britain.

It also seems to me that back of all these programs is the intention to get Congressional approval of the extension of the price and material controls for another year at least. And to extend and increase the consumer food subsidies thru which the Treasury (meaning you and me) is to help pay everybody's grocery bill to the tune of more than 2 billion dollars a year. And, of course, the more activities in which the Government engages, the more Federal employes will be required to carry on the activities.

The Right Course

CAN assure you we haven't yet started back to I CAN assure you we haven to you that. You still normal. No one needs to tell you that. You still normal. Strikes have are short of badly needed equipment. Strikes have put that equipment farther in the future. Labor is uncertain. Discharging men from military service has been slowed down—necessarily so, according to Army and Navy officers. That fact will keep many men away from the farm until after spring planting. The strike of packing company workers was annoying, yes costly, to farmers who had to hold livestock off the market. Other strikes and unrest in industry will affect farm work and production, proving again how closely agriculture and

duction, proving again how closely agriculture and industry are linked together.

In the face of all these upheavals in industry, our Government turns to farmers in great confidence and asks for food. Not "normal prewar" food production. But Kansas farmers are urged to produce more than they did in 1945. The 1946 goals call for 23 per cent more corn, 32 per cent more oats, 67 per cent more sorghums, 32 per cent more flax, 15 per cent more sheep, the same high milk flax, 15 per cent more sorghams, 22 per cent more flax, 15 per cent more sheep, the same high milk production, more hogs. Less poultry is requested and fewer cattle. And I think Government officials have been eyeing the Kansas wheat seedings of 14,145,000 acres for 1946 harvest with the surplus question in their minds.

Now, how are farmers receiving this all-out production schedule? Even with the prospect of a somewhat lower 1946 net income, lower production in many other fields which affects them, lack of equipment, lack of help, farmers are not striking. I have heard of only two or three instances in which farm groups have proposed withholding food from the market until the strikers get back to work and produce the things farmers need. I can understand that feeling. Perhaps many farmers have thought it without saying so. But I am eternally grateful to farmers for their stabilizing influence on the whole country. I respect, and

every American citizen must respect, the calm judgment and sincerity of purpose so much in evidence on the farm.

It takes genuine stability of character to withstand the cur-rent unpleasant upheavals. And it requires a clear perspective to go

into another season of top farm production and face the uncertainties of drouth, flood, insect pests, crop diseases and all that can beset farm production. But in doing so, farmers are "holding the line" against dangerous upheavals in this country, just as surely as they held the line against our enemies in World War II.

Getting down to the cold figures of production, I believe the 1946 goals are pretty much in line with United States and world demand for this

year and 1947.

The market for your current production is in sight. It is obvious we are going to do considerable toward feeding other countries during 1946. I believe demand at home will continue very strong. Labor difficulties are going to be ironed out. Reconversion, slowed down by strikes, will get to rolling. From engineering office to assembly line, from janitor to executive, the U. S. soon will be busy, working for higher wages.

Demand for radios, refrigerators, automobiles, tractors, new homes fully equipped, tires, clothing—almost anything you can name—runs up into the millions. Actual need cannot be filled in a year, or in 2 years. All of this means men working. And men working means they are earning money. And when workers have money they are going to eat well. So I am satisfied Kansas farmers are justified in meeting the production goals for 1946.

I know my Kansas farm friends have their eyes trained on the years ahead of 1946 and 1947, knowing them as I do. That is extremely wise. For some day we will catch up with the great backlog of demand. Then we very likely will follow the familiar routine again of slowing down on production, and heading in the direction of a depression. That has been the history of the past. I seriously question whether we are smart enough to avoid it this time. Very likely this down-trend will be felt first on the farm. That usually is the case. Agri-culture might even be blamed for starting a depression. Agriculture has been blamed in the past.

pression. Agriculture has been blamed in the past. Farmers, however, are not entirely at the mercy of conditions that cause slumps. They can make their position stronger by demanding parity prices for longer than 2 years "after the duration." Farmers can use their "bargaining power" to better advantage in the future, and I think they will. As important as anything else, farmers can strengthen themselves right on their own farms. Even with production goals as high as ever this

Even with production goals as high as ever this year, some reconversion can be made toward meeting more normal conditions. Crop rotations can be aimed at soil building. Building up the farm for lower cost production is one of the keynotes. Low cost farm production will be important in the years ahead. Farmers as a whole can do themselves justice by measuring production to the market, and to the permanent good of their soil fertility. I think that is the course to follow.

Allun Capper Washington, D. C.

Well Sir, Here's Another Emergency

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

ASHINGTON, D. C.—President Truman's overnight announce-ment that consumers must acwww.ment that consumers must accustom themselves to brown-black bread; livestock must be marketed at lower weights; wheat should not be used as animal feed nor go into alcoholic beverages, so that Europe can be fed thru the winter and spring, rather caught Washington, particularly Congress, probably a good deal of the country, off balance.

Congressional and public interest

country, off balance.

Congressional and public interest had become vitally and increasingly vociferously centered on labor-management disputes; on the bogging

down of the reconversion program in major industries; on shortages of all sorts of goods and materials. Then came the sudden call for sacrifice to feed the liberated and conquered peo-

leed the liberated and conquered peo-ples of Europe.

Consumers are called upon to cut down consumption of food; particu-larly bread. Distillers and brewers are

rate of millers of flour is to go up from 72 to 80 per cent (flour won't be nearly so white, but may have more nourishment per loaf). Millers' inventories of wheat, bakers' and distributors' inventories of flour will be controlled. Preference will be given to rail movements of wheat come meet and other research. down consumption of food, particularly bread. Distillers and brewers are not to use wheat for production of alcohol and beer. The wheat extraction ports of wheat, corn, meat and other essential foods for export. Department of Agriculture will directly control exports of wheat and flour. Steps will be

taken to export 375,000 tons of fats and oils, 1,600,000,000 pounds of meat (first billion pounds first half of year) and exports of dairy products, espe-cially cheese and evaporated milk, will be stended up

cially cheese and evaporated milk, will be stepped up.

War and Navy departments and War Shipping Administration will provide necessary shipping to speed up shipments of copra, from which coconut oil is made, for inter-island trade in the Philippines. The President's statement (formally okayed by his Cabinet the next morning) also provided:

"The Department of Agriculture will develop additional ways in which grain

now being used in feeding livestock and poultry could be used for human food. These steps may include means to obtain the rapid marketing of hogs, preferably all those over 225 pounds, and of beef cattle with a moderate rather than a high degree of finish; to encourage the culling of poultry flocks; to prevent excessive chick production, and to encourage more economical feeding of dairy cattle. Regulations to limit wheat inventories of feed manufacturers and to restrict the use of wheat for feed will be prepared."

Stating that many inconveniences,

Stating that many inconveniences, some sacrifices, will be necessary to carry on these programs, President Truman says in his statement:

"However, these inconveniences will be a small price to pay for saving lives, mitigating suffering in the liberated countries, and helping to establish a firmer foundation for peace.

Also, tho this may sound cynical, the sacrifices for this worthy purpose will tend to distract people's minds from reconversion troubles, turmoil and strife, and also soften the hearts of Congress toward the \$4,400,000,000 loan-subsidy for Britain, which is not very popular in Congress. very popular in Congress.

Rationing to Be Voluntary

The President emphasizes that the rationing of food by consumers is to be on a voluntary basis. Retail dis-

The President emphasizes that the rationing of food by consumers is to be on a voluntary basis. Retail distributors and consumers are expected to co-operate to reduce consumption of foods, especially meats and bread and pastries. Bakers are making the loudest protest against increasing the wheat used in flour making to 80 per cent; they fear the public will not eat what they call "black bread."

Farmers are presented some complications in falling in with the program. Using 80 per cent of the wheat for flour instead of 72 per cent will mean a corresponding decrease in mill feeds. Britain is complaining over dropping off in supplies of dried eggs, while a huge egg surplus is threatened in the United States. "More economical feeding" of dairy cows will not increase the amount of milk produced; dairy farmers are called upon to decrease feed and increase milk supply at the same time. Cattle feeders and hog raisers are called upon to market for slaughter at lower weights, after present supply of heavy hogs has been slaughtered. At the same time the entire farming industry is in a quandary over ceiling prices. Will they be continued after June 30? If so, at what levels? What will the wage increases do to prices of what farmers buy—and how long will the strikes delay the manufacture of farm machinery and implements and automotive machinery? Will prices be allowed to rise, or will there be an even greater dependence upon treasury subsidies to "hold that line?"

Questions Bread Rationing

Questions Bread Rationing

A telegram sent to Senators and Representatives from the wheat states indicates some of the problems of the wheat growers, and similar problems face others.

There is a wheat problem, but not one that calls for bread rationing or use of more wheat in flour, which would result in a coarser and darker flour, according to M. W. Thatcher, president of the National Association of

Grain Co-operatives.
"On January 1, 1946," Thatcher states, "we had 689 million bushels of wheat on hand. A new wheat crop will pour into markets after July 1, Indications . . . 700 million bushels of win-



pons you lent me last March, Ed!"

ter wheat; heavy spring wheat acreage. Allowing a January disappearance of 89 million bushels, we will need up to July 1 no more than 200 million bushels for flour and 50 million bushels for spring wheat seeding and miscellaneous farm use. This would leave 350 million bushels of present stock for export, carryover, and livestock feeding."

Plans of the Government call for 225 rillion bushels of wheat for world feeding between now and July 1. Thatcher holds it better to cut down on feeding wheat than to make the change in bread. Then he tries figuring for the wheat grower.

"It Should Force Action"

"Farmers know Congress is in doubt about extending the OPA Price Control Law," says Thatcher. Incidentally, the food relief program is expected to help get the control act extended for another year, and to hurry Congressional action. From the viewpoint of those who went to keep controls the those who want to keep controls, the world feeding program is as providen-tial as was the Pearl Harbor attack to the interventionists in 1941-it should force action.

Here are some other factors that

make farmers doubt whether it is wise for them to sell wheat under present ceilings. If OPA is not extended, there will be a big increase in wheat prices after July 1. (Note—the price control act will be extended, in all probability.) Farmers also know, says Thatcher, that with wage levels rising, eventu-ally such increases will be reflected in

ally such increases will be reflected in new and higher parity prices, which will under the law compel OPA to up price ceilings.

"From the standpoint of price," the Thatcher telegram says, "the farmer sees about every advantage in not marketing now. The farmer feels that all he has to do is wait, Also, the farmer is accustomed to carrying an inventory of wheat on his farm. It is his ever-normal granary and his base money supply. Not for patriotism alone does he intend to market both his present inventory and his new crop. He ent inventory and his new crop. He would be compelled to pay a 2-year or double income tax.

Market at a Disadvantage

"He is as much as any other interested in seeing wheat shipped to the starving people in other parts of the world, but the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives cannot honestly urge its wheat-producing members to market their wheat so long as the wheat farmer is at a disadvantage as regards ceilings and double taxation. If the farmer knew what wheat prices would be to July 1, 1947, and if he could be relieved of double taxation from marketing two crops in the same year, and if he could be assured he would not be subjected to a third tax by the repeal of laws protecting his marketing co-operatives as advocated by the National Tax Equality Association, then we would be on sound ground to ring the bell of patriotism and save the starving families abroad. There, also, is a transportation break-down. There, also, is a transportation break-

'We want to emphasize that you can get wheat for export, without up-setting the operations of flour mills and bakeries or changing the food habits of consumers, if you act now on these problems:
"1. Give us boxcars and transporta-

tion facilities that will move the wheat "2. Decide now, one way or another, on the future of OPA and price ceilings for 1946-47.

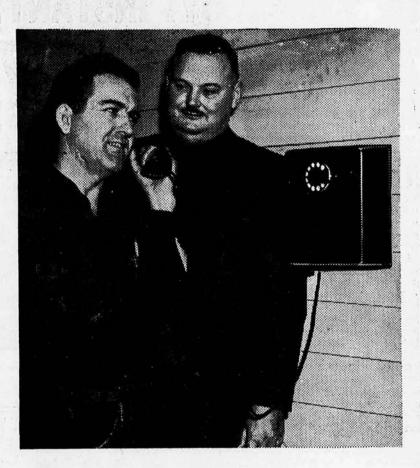
"3. Protect the farmer against double and triple taxation.

This fighting, feeding, financing the world is turning out to be not such a simple program as was envisioned by the "bleeding hearts" who led the breast beating when they call upon others to make the necessary sacrifice.

Also, farmers seem to understand that every step being taken by the Administration these days is heading toward a disastrous inflation when the controls are removed (the later the removal the worse the inflation). To be followed by a crushing defiation, probfollowed by a crushing deflation, probably starting with agriculture, when the surpluses pile up in a few years.

Bird-Cage Hooks

As I haven't much closet space, I use bird-cage hooks in the closets I have. As many as 12 hangers may be hung from one hook, and when not in use, the hook may be folded against the wall.—E. R. K.



Power-line telephone being tested

Gordon Nelms, general storekeeper near Jonesboro, Arkansas, calls a neighbor over one of the first experimental power-line carrier telephones.

This newest of all farm telephone service, using electric power lines instead of regular telephone lines to talk over, is now being given field tests by the Bell Telephone Laboratories and the Rural Electrification Administration.

Power-line carrier telephones will not be ready for general use until numerous tests are completed. When available, they'll go a long way in speeding the extension and improvement of rural telephone service.

During the war we installed more than 17,000 new rural telephones, and in the next five years we plan to put in 165,000

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

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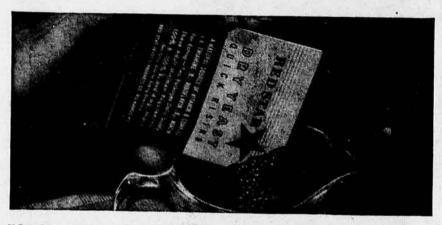
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NEW! SPEEDY! INSTANT! RED STAR DRY YEAST **AMAZES HOME BAKERS!**



YOU CAN SEE IT WORK INSTANTLY! Try this new, quick yeast that starts working instantly. Get it at your grocer's in the handy envelope (see picture above). Find out why women are

amazed at its speed and convenience.
See for yourself how speedy, granulated Red Star Dry Yeast starts working the moment you pour it into lukewarm water. It's full of pep . . . makes your bread, rolls, coffee cake,

doughnuts lighter . . . more delicate. Its quick, positive "rising power" will

Dated for freshness...Red Star Dry Yeast keeps fresh for weeks... at full strength... and remember, it needs no refrigeration! Next time you hake try this research. bake try this new, speedy yeast! You'll find it on your grocer's shelf with other baking ingredients . . . you can keep it on your pantry shelf at home.







Just do this and WATCH RED STAR DRY YEAST WORK—(A) In ½ cup lukewarm water dissolve 1 teaspoon sugar. (B) Add contents 1 envelope New, In-

stant Red Star Dry Yeast. (C) Stir at end of 5 to 10 minutes...then use like any other yeast. You'll be amazed how much BETTER it makes your favorite recipes.



EVEN BEGINNERS QUICKLY MAKE BREAD LIKE THIS WITH NEW, INSTANT RED STAR DRY YEAST

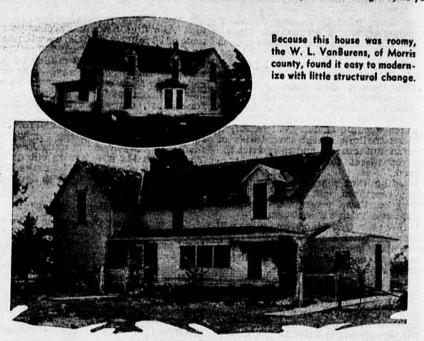
Enjoy Kay Rogers' Easy Recipe CINNAMON RAISIN LOAF

5 cups sifted all-purpose flour 2 eggs 1/2 cup shortening, melted and cooled to lukewarm 1 cup reisins 1/2 cup sugar 2 teaspoors cinnamon

Dissolve 2 teaspoons sugar in ½ cup lukewarm water. Add 2 packages Red Star Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes. Scald milk. Add salt and ½ cup sugar to hot milk. Stir well. Cool to lukewarm. Stir yeast solution thoroughly. Add to lukewarm milk mixture. Add half the flour. Beat vigorously. Stir in eggs and melted shortening. Beat well after each addition.

Add raisins and remaining flour. Mix to stiff dough. Turn out onto lightly floured board. Knead for 5 minutes. Place in greased bowl. Brush top of dough lightly with shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place 85°-90° F. until double in bulk (about 1 ½ hours). Divide dough into two equal portions. Round up lightly; cover and let rest 10 minutes. Roll each ball into rectangle (½ inch thick, 10 inches long). Sprinkle each piece with combined sugar and cinnamon. Roll jelly roll fashion. Seal edges. Place in greased bread pans (8½″ x 4½″ x 2½″). Cover and let rise until double in bulk (about 1 hour). Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 45 minutes. Makes two loaves.





It's a Better Home Now

F AN old house is roomy, you can do wonders in remodeling with little change in the structural

appearance.
The W. L. VanBuren family, of Morris county, turned a former "catch-all" back porch into a modern laundry room. An old pantry now is a modern home office that provides an ideal place for keeping all farm records. all farm records.

A partition between a small down-stairs bedroom and a small living-room came out to provide one large, attractive living-room with a mod-ern fireplace and bookshelves at

one end.

Hiding an old chimney that spoiled the looks of an upstairs bedroom was solved by enclosing it with wood panels that extended into the room far enough to provide shelves. The chimney then became the center for built-in desk and drawers on one side and a built-in dressing table on the other. It now is as modern as tomorrow. Old doorways not needed were replaced by modern china closets or recessed shelves.

The combination bathroom-dress-

The combination bathroom-dressing room is a beauty, with lots of usefulness taken into consideration, too. There is a narrow partition be-tween stool and tub, from floor to

ceiling.

Plenty of storage space for towels, washcloths, and other bathroom supplies have been pro-

vided and the room has 2 openings; one into the upstairs hall, and the other into a walk-thru clothes closet between the bathroom and bedroom. Fluorescent tube lights on the medicine cabinet give daylight reflections without shadows and add to room's appearance.

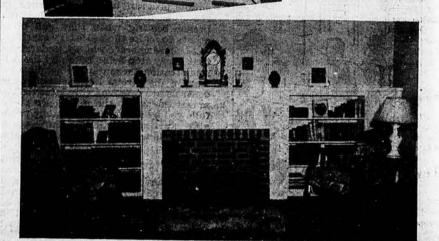
Light-colored paint and colorful wallpaper were used thruout the interior of the home to brighten it up and give a maximum of cheerfulness.

fulness.

Very little change was made on the exterior, but the place was painted, enclosed by a fence, and grass and shrubs planted. Now the VanBurens have a modern home that would do any family proud.



Replacing doors with modern china closets, covering up an unsightly chim-ney in a bedroom to provide built-in dressing table, desk and bookshelf, and turning a small parlor into a spacious living-room were some of the changes.



Handy Ideas

Post Tamper

An old car driveshaft with the pinion on the end is heavy enough to pack the soil firmly around fence posts.—A. B.

Handy Feed Scoop

An old flour sifter with the revolving part removed makes a handy quart measure to be used when measuring feed for horses, cows and calves.—R. E. L.

Clean the Line

A good way to clean a rope clothes-line is to wrap it around the wash-board and scrub with a stiff brush and hot soapsuds.—M. E. L., Douglas Co.

Straight Pictures

To prevent pictures from slipping after being balanced, hang them face to the wall, balance, then twist them around. This makes a cross in the wire.

For Sanding Spots

To sand small surfaces easily, place a flatiron in the center of a sheet of sandpaper, grasping the 2 sides of the paper to the iron handle. The weight of the iron makes it unnecessary to apply pressure.—I. W. K.

Safe Ladder

When a ladder is used to trim trees or pick fruit, a small, strong chain should be substituted for the top rung as it grips trees or poles more securely.

L. V. H.

Wax the Shovel

Snow shoveling will be a quick job if you first wax the shovel with furniture wax. Snow will not stick to the shovel.—Mrs. L. W.

Knife Is Handy

We keep a ball of binder twine in an old pail to which a mowing machine section has been riveted. The twine can be taken to the field for tying corn shocks, or anyone needing a length around the shop can quickly snip it off.—Mrs. B. J. N.

Safety First

If you will nail some pieces of rubber to the ends of the stepladder, you will never take a chance on the ladder's slipping.—F. N.

Lettuce All Summer

As it is impossible to raise lettuce in hot weather in the usual way, I plant it between cabbage rows and the leaves of the cabbage protect the lettuce from the heat. By this method, I have had tender lettuce all summer.—H. V. L.

Tub Fenders

Fenders for a 2-wheel trailer can be made by cutting in half a large discarded washtub. Bolt the half tub with bottom against side of trailer body, directly over wheel, forming a good, solid protection against flying mud and water, when towing trailer.

—Mrs. C. C.

Tips Out Trash

Cleaning cobs and trash from manger feedboxes takes time. Why not make some new ones, hinging one end to the manger. In this way the feedboxes can be tipped up to remove the trash in the walk-way or stall. This keeps mangers from filling up, too.— L. R. E.

Save Brushes

Paintbrushes which have hardened can be readily softened by placing them in hot vinegar, then washing in warm soapsuds.—I. W. K.

Tip for the Nimrod

A moisture proof gun case is easily made from an old inner tube. Cut the section of tube long enough to completely protect the gun and if the tube fits the stock snugly, it is only necessary to tie the one end.—Mrs. R. E. L.



Try Making Cough Syrup at Home. **Quick Relief**

Saves Big Dollars.

No Cooking.

No matter what you usually use for coughs due to colds, you'll be more than surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and give it a trial. You'll wonder why you never used it before. It certainly does the work in a hurry.

Make a syrup by-stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.

Get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—and gives you about four times as much for your money. It tastes fine, and never spoils. Children love it.

And for quick action, you've never seen its superior. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easier and lets you sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a famous reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

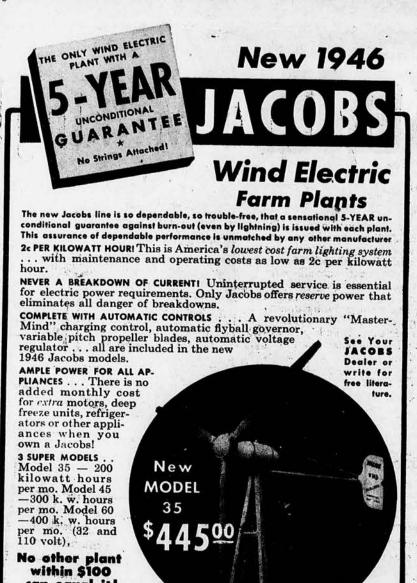
The Safest INVESTMENT In the World---U. S. **SAVINGS BONDS Buy 'em Regularly**

Here's REAL FAST **PROLONGED Relief for**

When chest colds strike — rub on warming, soothing Musterole to promptly relieve coughs, sore throat and tight muscular soreness.

Musterole immediately starts right in to bring fast and prolonged relief and continues to do so all while it remains on your body. It actually helps break up the painful local congestion—and checks irritation.

Musterole offers all the advantages of a warming, stimulating mustard plaster yet is so much easier to apply. Just rub it on. There's no fuss! No muss! In 3 strengths. All drugstores.





JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC CO., INC.

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

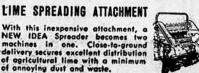
Pay You Two Ways With Every Load

NEW IDEA Each time you go afield with a NEW IDEA Spreader, you earn double pay for DEL 12 - TRACTOR DRAWN the trip. First you are certain to collect the full dollars-and-cents fertility value of the manure through the thorough shredding, fine pulverizing and even distribution for which NEW IDEA stands unexcelled. And in addition, you MODEL 14 - TRACTOR DRAWN draw extra dividends in time, effort and money saved by the speedy. smooth, trouble-proof performance and the high standards of construction which give NEW IDEA Spreaders their outstanding reputation. Men who own one will tell you that for lowest operating expense and exceptional longtime durability, you simply cannot beat a NEW IDEA.

There's a NEW IDEA Spreader to fit every farm. Well balanced two-wheel models for both large and small tractors. A superb four-wheel model for either team or tractor. Ask your NEW IDEA dealer about these rugged, light draft, large capacity machines. Or write direct for free circulars.

can equal it! DEALERS: Write for information.

NEW



With this inexpensive attachment, a NEW IDEA Spreader becomes two machines in one. Close-to-ground delivery secures excellent distribution of particulared line with

NEW IDEA Inc., Coldwater, Ohio Factories: COLDWATER, OHIO SANDWICH, III.

More Flax Is Needed

By H. H. LAUDE, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station

A LARGE acreage of flax will be needed in 1946 to supply the required amount of linseed oil. A quired amount of linseed oil. A strong demand for paint is expected in the next 2 years to care for present buildings, especially farm buildings and for new construction. To encourage planting enough flax to supply the oil needed, the Government has announced a support plan which will return to the flax grower an average of \$3.60 a bushel, Minneapolis basis.

The exact method by which farmers will be assured of this return will be determined and announced before the new crop of flax begins to move to market.

Farmers in Eastern Kansas may well rarmers in Eastern Kansas may well consider carefully the desirability of including flax as a cash crop this year. Fields in which grasses or legumes recently have grown are usually in the best condition for flax. The land should be well prepared so the seedbed is similar to that needed for alfalfa. It is advisable to plant flax early, about 10 days or 2 weeks after the best time for seeding oats.

days or 2 weeks after the best time for seeding oats.

Enough seed should be sown to insure a thick stand which will soon shade the ground and prevent growth of weeds. Forty to 45 pounds an acre of small-seeded varieties such as Linota or Redwing, and 50 to 55 pounds of large-seeded varieties such as Bison are needed.

are needed.

Flax must be harvested carefully to avoid loss of the small, slick, nearly flat seeds, which are easily blown away

by wind in threshing and may slip thru small cracks in the thresher, truck and bin.

thru small cracks in the thresher, truck and bin.

Ordinarily, it is advisable to cut flax and leave it in a loose windrow to dry before it is threshed with the combine. It may be cut with the binder, from which the twine and bundle trip have been removed so as to allow the flax to fall on the stubble in a continuous loose windrow. As soon as the crop is thoroly dry, usually after one to 3 days, it should thresh clean, leaving little if any seed in the straw.

Harvesting the standing crop directly with the combine often is wasteful as some of the grain is likely to remain in the straw, especially if there are weeds in the field or the flax is not fully dry. In threshing flax, some of the grain very easily is blown over with the straw and is lost except for its feeding value in the straw, It is advisable to reduce the wind until all of the grain is sayed, even if that allows some trash to come thru the grain spout. The trash can later be taken out with a cleaning machine. Furthermore, flax usually is bought on a dockage-free basis so trash should not affect the price more than the cost of recleaning.

It usually is advisable to handle flax

recleaning.

It usually is advisable to handle flax in tight sacks rather than in bulk. More suggestions for growing flax successfully are contained in circular 191, published by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Spray 3,000 Cattle In 10 Days at Ellsworth

WHEN the cattle spraying project got under way in Ellsworth county this winter it started with a bang. More than 3,000 head were sprayed the first week and a half with one machine. The best record was 272 head in one hour.

"Had the weather been good we could have sprayed 6,000 in the first 2 or 3 weeks," states F. M. Coleman, county agent. Cattlemen in that area have formed the Central Kansas Livestock Association for promoting the cattle industry.

Their program will include spraying for flies next summer, and a buying program.

As a means of doing a quicker job of spraying, cattle owners in some cases have built pens in the corners of adjoining pastures so more than one herd can be treated in a single stop.

There are about 50 charter members in the association, which is growing rapidly. Membership is \$1.50 a year and members pay 20 cents a head for spraying, with a minimum charge of \$5 a stop. The spray is for both grubs and lice.

Non-members can use the spray service but must pay an extra fee. Some of the larger herd owners in the county now have their own sprayers. More soon will have.

Dip 300 Cattle in Half a Day

SEVEN HUNDRED head of cattle were dipped twice for parasite control last summer on the farm of Kater and Dewey Adams, Mitchell

of Kater and Dewey Adams, Mitchell county.

This control program was made possible by use of a dipping vat constructed by the 2 men on the farm. It is 28 feet long, 14 inches wide at the bottom and 3 feet wide at the top. The concrete section is 7 feet deep with 3-foot board sideboards at the top. The depth is needed to prevent the dipping material from splashing out at the sides, say the 2 men.

A feature of this vat which has proved very satisfactory is a draining pen. This pen is located at the end of the dipping vat where the cattle emerge and will hold 10 head. It has a concrete floor sloping back toward the vat with a concrete curbing around the sides. This draining pen further reduces loss of the dipping material.

Cost of the vat, with all labor done by the farmers, was about \$300. They can handle 300 head of cattle in half a day with this equipment and are well pleased with results of their para-

a day with this equipment and are well pleased with results of their parasite-control program.

A Farm Danger.

The top 2 million of this nation's 6 million farms produce 84 per cent of all products sold. The bottom 2 million farms sell only 3 per cent of the total agricultural commodities.

This statement was made by I. W. Duggan, governor, Farm Credit Administration at Kansas City, in emphasizing the need for soil conservation and building soil fertility.

Farm land inflation, he said, offers a real threat to the future prosperity of American agriculture. Farm land values have gone up one per cent a

month for the last 5 years. In some

month for the last 5 years. In some states values have more than doubled. That is quite a jump.

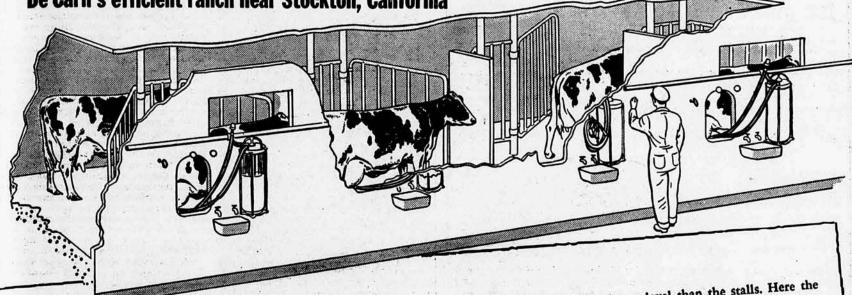
From 33 billion dollars in 1940, says Mr. Duggan, farm land values have gone up to 50 billion dollars in 1945, which is just about where they were at the close of World War I. Values broke 2 years later, and by 1922 were down 20 per cent. The trend continued downward until 1933, when farm real estate values were only 31 billion dollars—less than half of the 1920 value.



View of cattle-dipping vat on the farm of Kater and Dewey Adams, Mitchell county. One steer is just emerging from the vat. Another can be seen in the background standing in the draining pen, which saves dipping material.

Here Comes Assembly-Line Milking!

One milker handles 250 cows twice a day at John De Carli's efficient ranch near Stockton, California



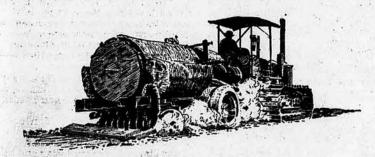
Inventive John De Carli, aided by his neighborhood blacksmith, has applied streamlined production methods to his dairy operation. His "assembly-line" consists of a 75-foot alley with a series of gates, and five milking stalls. One man washes and primes the cow . . . then pulls a handle to open the main entry gate ahead. The cow steps forward onto a floor trap which opens the next gate, and professed to the first empty milking stall. Here, through an opening ceeds to the first empty milking stall. Here, through an opening the alley floor, the teat cups are attached . . . and four minerar the alley floor, the teat cups are attached by the



milker, who pulls a lever to allow the cow to leave the stall and proceed down the alley to the trap-operated rear door. John's milking parlor is on a lower level than the stalls. Here the openings are waist high, so the milker can work without stooping. Upper windows give milker a view of the cow. Time required to milk one cow allows the milker to change cows and machines in the other four stalls, keep an eye on the glass containers, and start the pumps that send the milk to the cooler. De Carli's assembly-type layout costs about the same as a good 60-cow milking barn—type layout cost

Several neighbor dairymen, after visiting De Carli's place, have worked out similar systems. Many variations are possible. Recently De Carli was invited to show a homemade movie of his assembly-line milking at Cornell and Purdue Universities. No doubt someday complete plans of the system will be available.

Live Steam "Cooks" Crop Enemies



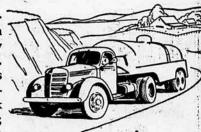
When other methods fail up in Washington's Yakima Valley, Burr Elliott's contraption "cooks" pests, weed seed and other crop enemies in the soil. Neighbors have hired Elliott to sterilize their soil . . . claim it

A SAFEWAY
Farm Reporter Advertisement

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. His findings are reported because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks. pays when crops are high in value. The steam cooker consists of a "tea kettle" set on a double disk . . . with tubes carrying the live steam down along the front of the cutting disks, which bury it beneath the soil. Still in the experimental stage — but the results look good!

SAFEWAY'S Milk Handling Goes Modern, Too

Safeway's tank truck milk collection is so satisfactory the system will be installed at all Safeway milk plants as conditions permit. Here's how it works: milk flows from farmer's cooler to dairy storage vat. Driver of Safeway tank truck measures amount of milk; turns on agitator; secures sample

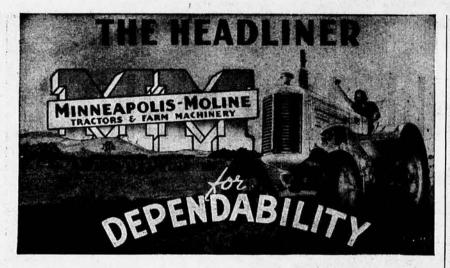


to be delivered under refrigeration to milk plant for butterfat testing; pumps milk from vat into tank truck. At milk plant, milk is pumped from truck into storage tank.

This system eliminates the farm chore of putting milk into milk cans. It also reduces transportation cost, makes weighing and sampling of milk more accurate, improves quality. Better quality milk at lower cost leads to larger consumption.

- · Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market . . . with no brokerage fees
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

SAFEWAY-the neighborhood grocery stores



On the larger acreages the MM GTA Tractor has long been the popular choice for DOGGED DEPENDABILITY and BRUTE POWER.

Built of proven design and finest materials by skilled workers who have "KNOW HOW" these MM GIANTS have solved many difficult field and soil problems

FOUR FORWARD SPEEDS of 2.7—3.8—4.9 and 9.6 m. p. h. The GTA pulls a 4 to 5 bottom moldboard plow—a 10 ft. Wheatland disc plow or 2 and 3 drill hookups. The GTA has an unusually heavy duty transmission and

reserve pulling power.

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Reno Likes Sweet Clover

By MR. and MRS. GORDON DAVIES

PROOF that Reno county farmers PROOF that Reno county farmers are interested in growing sweet clover was given at the recent crops and soils meeting conducted recently at Hutchinson by E. A. Cleavinger and John Miller from Kansas State College, Manhattan. Sweet clover was the main topic for the meeting, and attendance was the largest ever to turn out for a gathering of this kind in the county. kind in the county.

Cleavinger said in order to use sweet

clover in a regular rotation, it is necessary to get a stand each year. This is not difficult, he said, if proved production matheda are adhead to He duction methods are adhered to. He cited the fact that Walter Hunt, of Cherokee county, by using these methods had obtained an excellent stand

ods had obtained an excellent stand every spring for the last 14 years.

Many farmers tear up a good seedbed when they should have planted sweet clover without working the ground, Cleavinger stated. Sudan and sorghum fields make excellent seedbeds in this section of Kansas, and can be planted with success without a nurse crop. If the ground is clean enough to drill, it should not be worked before seeding, as a firm seedbed is essential. essential

Seed should be planted with a drill, Seed should be planted with a drill, and it is a good plan to pack the ground after seeding. Seed is covered about one half inch deep. Tested seed which has been scarified is an important factor in getting a stand. Seed should show at least 85 per cent germination, Cleavinger said. Hard seed which has not been scarified will not germinate to a good stand unless it undergoes a severe freeze after being planted.

Spring Seeding Is Best

Spring Seeding Is Best

Recommending use of from 12 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre, he said that 15 pounds is a good average. He favors spring seeding for this section, and recommends planting without a nurse crop if blowing can be controlled. There is usually enough crop residue on Sudan and sorghum ground to prevent wind erosion until the clover is started. If oats are used as a nurse crop he recommends that every other hole of the drill be stopped up, with the drill set at the standard rate of seeding. This wider spacing of the oats will give the sweet clover more chance, and will result in almost as high a yield of oats, tests have shown.

Sweet clover should not be pastured until late in the fall of the first year, Cleavinger warned. If it is to be mowed for hay it should not be done until just before frost. Early mowing or pasturing would retard the root growth and might prevent the forming of root buds on which the second year's crop depends. The crop can be pastured early the next spring, but if a seed crop is to be harvested, livestock should be taken off in May.

If not pastured the second spring the tops should be clipped from the plants when they are 14 or 16 inches high A mowing machine can be set to do this. Clipping the tops from the clover, either by mowing or pasturing, will

mowing machine can be set to do this. Clipping the tops from the clover, either by mowing or pasturing, will greatly increase the yield of seed and make harvesting easier.

Harvest With a Combine

Reno county farmers usually har-

Reno county farmers usually harvest the clover seed standing with a small combine, altho some windrow it and thresh it with a combine equipped with a pickup attachment.

Altho farmers in this county are turning to Madrid clover, seed for this variety is scarce and many will be forced to plant white blossom seed this spring. Advantages of the Madrid variety are that it is leafier and finer stemmed, making better pasture and being easier to combine. Growers also say that the seed of this variety ripens more evenly. more evenly.

More producers of certified sweet clover seed are needed in Kansas, Cleavinger stated. Seed has been scarce for several years, and with the demand increasing, the supply is sure to be short of needs for several years, making the harvesting of seed profit-

Sweet clover will not do well on soil which is low in either lime or phosphorus, according to Cleavinger. Some Central Kansas soils are becoming low in these elements and he advises having the soil tested if sweet clover does not do well.

Use of phosphate fertilizer in Reno

county is increasing and in a few instances farmers have limed their soil. Frank McGonigle, near Nickerson, limed soil 10 years ago and reports he can still see results. Other farmers who have applied lime to their crop land in Reno county are Hubert Morgan, Stacy Judy and Bob Krantz.

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To Aid Income

To maintain Reno county's wartime farm income, a goal of at least 75,000 more acres of soil-building sweet clover has been set by Don Ingle, county

agent.

The county's farm income in 1945 totaled \$20,757,118, making it one of the richest agricultural districts of the nation. Of this sum, Reno county farmers received \$12,740,760 from crops, \$7,655,880 from livestock and livestock products, and \$360,778 from Government navments. ment payments

ment payments.

This high income can be maintained during the next few years only by increased production at lower cost per unit, Mr. Ingle said. Farmers who have been raising sweet clover as a soil-building crop have demonstrated that it is the most efficient means of increasing production on both the best and the poorer soils of the county.

Double Value Plus

Frederick H. Warnken, near Hutchinson, planted 30 acres of white blossom clover in 1941 and cut a hay croplate the same year. In 1942 he harvested a 6-bushel an acre yield of seed before he one-wayed the ground in preparation for wheat. He seeded Tenmarq wheat about October 10. The wheat produced on the 30 acres where sweet clover had been grown was equal to the yield on 75 acres of nearby ground which had been in wheat for 35 years. years.

No Bloat Trouble

In 1938, A. L. Miller, who maintains a herd of registered Jerseys on his farm near Partridge, planted 30 acres of white blossom clover for pasture for his milking herd. He averages about 20 cows the year around. The clover was seeded on Sudan stubble, and about 40 head of cows and calves were pastured on the field the second year. There was no trouble with bloat while the cattle were on the clover, Mr. while the cattle were on the clover, Mr.

while the cattle were on the clover, Mr. Miller said.

After the second year, he springtoothed the field and about March. I seeded it to oats. The oats crop was harvested with a good yield and the clover made another thick stand from the volunteer seeding. The field again was pastured, a 4-year pasture crop resulting from the one planting.

No Failure in 8 Years

Walter Peirce, near Darlow, extensive producer of certified seed, has planted 400 acres of sweet clover. He has not failed to get a stand of spring-planted sweet clover in 8 years. He seeds between the recommended dates of March 15 and April 15. He has found that a stand can be obtained only about 1 year out of 4 when seeded in the fall.

Usually planting on Sudan or sor-ghum stubble, Mr. Peirce uses oats as a nurse crop. He takes a seed crop off the clover the second year and turns



We've modernized our equipment to where we can send seventy words a minute!"

the residue under for fall seeding of wheat. The clover is pastured early in the spring before it is allowed to seed.

In the spring of 1942, Mr. Peirce planted 40 acres of white blossom clover and in the fall of 1944 harvested a 7-bushel yield of seed to the acre.

clover and in the fall of 1944 harvested a 7-bushel yield of seed to the acre. The ground then was prepared and seeded to Pawnee wheat which yielded 44 bushels to the acre in 1945.

Mr. Peirce points out that, like brome grass and alfalfa seedbeds, ground seeded to clover must be very firm. He obtains good stands by seeding 8 to 10 pounds to the acre with a nurse crop. He expects to plant 80 acres of Madrid clover this spring. In addition to sweet clover, he has applied phosphorus to virtually all his crop land. crop land.

One Row Failed

Value of inoculating sweet clover was demonstrated in a test made last year by Carl O'Hara, south of Part-ridge. One drill row was planted to seed which had not been inoculated. seed which had not been inoculated. The rest of the field was drilled to inoculated seed. After several months growth the test row plants were small and spindly and of yellow color. The stand was poor. The remainder of the field, which had been inoculated, made vigorous growth, showed a good stand, good color and the plants were much larger and longer than on the test row. Root growth is an important factor in sweet clover production.

Mr. O'Hara, who maintains a dairy herd on his diversified farm, has been

growing sweet clover as a soil-building practice for several years. He will plant 30 acres of Madrid clover this spring and intends to seed at least 10 acres of clover each year. Last year a small field of certified Pawnee wheat, planted on ground which had been in sweet clover a year earlier, produced in exclover a year earlier, produced in excess of 50 bushels an acre.

Good News on Bees

Ever since DDT first was announced as a world-beating insect killer, there has been a lot of talk that it would kill off all the bee population and be-come a curse instead of a wonderful

lessing.

Now it is announced that tests in many states have proved DDT to be less harmful to bees than arsenic poisoning. As a matter of fact, DDT is regarded now as a promising relief for bee losses.

Usual objections to DDT have been on the contention it would "upset the

on the contention it would "upset the balance of nature." That it would kill off beneficial insects, birds and other predators. So intensive tests are being made to determine DDT's effect upon fish, birds, beneficial insects and other wild life.

Beat Tough Luck

Overcoming obstacles of wet weather, hail and windstorm, Dale Compton, member of the Mahaska Merry Makers 4-H Club, carried a well-balanced farming program in 1945. From his five projects, beef, sow and litter, wheat, corn and sorghum, he gained a total labor income for the year of \$319.38.

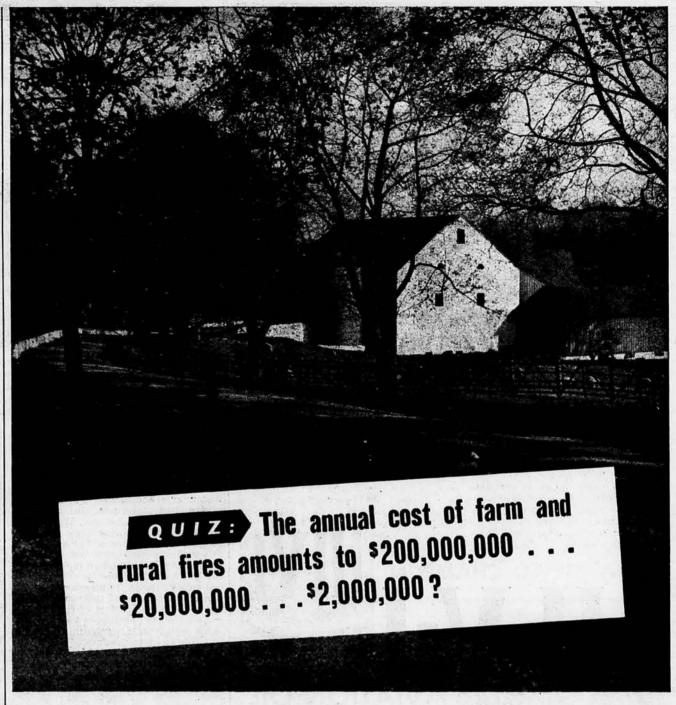
His 6 acres of Atlas sorgo proved to be the most profitable of his projects from which he received a net labor return of \$125.70.

Wet weather last spring prevented planting of crops and a windstorm in May destroyed the barn at his home. In addition he received \$33.75 insurance after hail had damaged his crops 45 per cent.

This year he is feeding a fine Here-ford calf as a club project.



"I couldn't find the clothesline!"



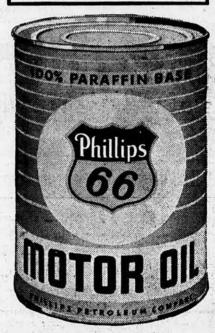
ANSWER: Two hundred million dollars a year! And many of these fires could have been prevented! For example, many fires . . . and many deaths, too . . . are caused by quickening fires with gasoline or kerosene. Why take such a terrible chance to save a few minutes' work?

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And for a quick-starting gasoline with high antiknock properties we suggest Phillips 66 Gasoline. It's an exceptionally fine fuel. Makes an old engine purr like a kitten! Just drive in at the Orange and Black sign and try a tankful. The minute you step on the starter you'll see that Phillips 66 is a gasoline with plenty of gumption!

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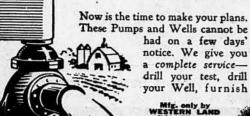
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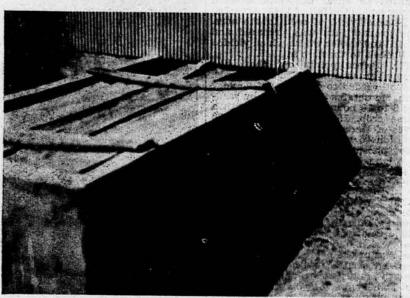
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Handy for Hog Feeding

Also Keeps a Person Warm in Winter



Here are 2 tricks in one. The concrete water tank extends about 18 inches into the small feed shed. A stock water tank heater inside the building heats both the building and the tank water. The lid on the tank, with only 2 openings for drinking, prevents cattle from getting dirt in the tank. Picture was taken on the farm of G. R. Shultz and son Guy, Jefferson county.

EVERY farmer who raises hogs would be interested in a feeding

arrangement on the farm of G. R. Shultz and son Guy, Jefferson county. Out in their feed lot they built a small building equipped with running water, a feedbin, and swill barrels mounted on standards.

mounted on standards.

All slop is mixed inside. When they want to feed the hogs they just pull plugs in the bottom of the swill barrels and the slop goes out thru the foundation in two ½-inch pipes and directly into the feeding troughs, which are on a concrete feeding floor.

Another feature of this small building adds to the comfort of the worker and solves the problem of keeping the stock water tank heated in winter. A concrete stock tank south of the build-

concrete stock tank south of the build-ing is constructed so 18 inches of it extends inside the building. A coal or wood heater is placed in this small compartment inside the building. This heater keeps the water warm in the tank, and also heats the building so the job of mixing slop for the hogs always is a warm one in the coldest weather.

Another trick used on the stock water tank is a board cover with 2 holes, one on each side of the tank, so only 2 head of cattle can drink at a time. This has proved successful in preventing cattle from getting dirt into the water, says Mr. Shultz.

Breeders Organize

A Clay county purebred hog breeders' association was organized January 14, to promote the hog industry in Clay county, it is reported by Harold Johnson, county agent.

Officers elected were Allen Lard,

president; Duane Braden, vice-president; John Roth, secretary-treasurer. One director from each breed of hogs represented was chosen. These men are Roy Martin, Chester White; John Roth, Hampshires; Emerson Kemp, Berkshires; Allen Lard, Durocs; Walter Slingsby, Spotted Polands; and Duane Braden, Black Polands.

The association plans to compile and

The association plans to compile and keep a list of available breeding stock of all members and, if desired, a consignment sale may be held. Other activities will be worked out as the association progresses.

sociation progresses.

Dues are \$2 a year. Any consistent purebred hog breeder within the county is eligible for membership.

Why Cows Gained

Rye grass sowed on September 15, was ready for pasture October 15, states Claude Henry, of Sun Farms, Labette county. For the next 30 days he pastured 25 head of cattle on 13 acres of the grass.

"Rye grass has added 2 months to my pasture program," states Mr. Henry, who also uses permanent pasture, lespedeza, and alfalfa. Right now he is trying to find some pasture crop to close the gap of 2 to 4 weeks that comes in September between lespedeza and the rye grass. (Can any reader help him?) He is planning to try out some Balbo rye for this period. Also, 25 or 30 more acres of rye grass will be sowed this year.

"With my pasture program I am saving 4 bales of hay a day on 18 cows," says Mr. Henry. His cows also have gained one half gallon of milk a day to the cow on pasture. His protein ratio has been cut from a 4-2-1 mixture to a 5-3-1 mixture.



ugh, on a concrete feeding floor, is pushed up against another side of the room. Swill is mixed inside the building, where it is warm in winter, and resed into the trough thru a pipe in the bottom of the swill barrel.

Revive Rural Social Spirit

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE Oakland Community Club, in

THE Oakland Community Club, in Doniphan county, is typical of the many voluntary social farm organizations that are springing up thruout rural America today. The movement is a healthy one, for when farm folks gather at these meetings there cannot help but be a mutual understanding of one another's problems. And there is a spirit of neighborliness seldom found in the social life of the cities.

The Oakland club is one of the oldest community organizations in this part of the country. It had its beginning in 1932, and was started to provide a place of recreation for the young people of the farms in that rich farming section midway between Troy and Atchison. Interest in the monthly meetings held in the Oakland rural school building never lags for the programs are always peppy.

Generally there is group singing led by Mrs. Henry Meng. There is enough local talent in the community to provide a variety of musical numbers, but occasionally they have guest speakers from outside. At some of the more recent meetings home boys, returned from overseas, have been asked to tell

from outside. At some of the more re-cent meetings home boys, returned from overseas, have been asked to tell of their experiences with Uncle Sam's fighting forces. Programs sometimes are varied with moving pictures and stereopticon slides.

stereopticon slides.

Often during the social hour they have cakewalks or candywalks and generally light refreshments are served at the end of the program. The best part of the whole evening comes after the refreshments are served for then these fine, neighborly folks like to get a regular and tiels with one around and talk and visit with one

In summer the get-together meetings are a bit different. Then outdoor picnics are most popular. In August last year club members enjoyed a whole day of swimming and boating at the later. The later meating to the terms of the later was the second of the later. Bean Lake. The June meeting took the form of a moonlight garden party on

the lawn at the beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Clutz.

As a winter sport, wolf drives have been sponsored by the club for the last 2 years. A recent successful wolf drive was planned and supervised by Ted Rickleffs, Perle Godfrey and John Case, Jr. As many as 200 men participate in these wolf hunts. The hunters close in upon an area 2 miles square and from 6 to 8 wolves or coyotes are bagged.

when these drives are held the women provide a lunch. Mrs. Alec Larson, Mrs. John Swinford and Mrs. John Stricker had charge of the lunch

at the last wolf drive.

There was an election of officers recently and Dayle Holzhey became president for 1946. Anna Pearl Keininger, teacher of the Oakland school, was elected vice-president, and John Stricker in the new secretary-trass-Stricker is the new secretary-treas-

To be a member of the Oakland To be a member of the Oakiano Community Club one does not have to be a property owner. Tenant farmers and their families are welcomed as warmly as the man with the largest land holdings in the district. The only qualification is residence in the community.

Within the Oakland community may be found some of the finest farms and the best farmers in Kansas. Outstand-ing in this class are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. symns, faithful members of the club and tireless workers for community betterment. The Symns are cattle breeders as well as feeders, producers of show stock and owners of a fine Hereford herd that had its origin on the

Symns farm 76 years ago.

Community organizations, such as the Oakland club, smack of the neighborliness and friendliness of old-time porliness and friendliness of old-time quilting, husking and spelling bees. It is a timely revival of a spirit that will go a long way in helping to restore a world that has been torn apart.



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Can Treat Leprosy

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PERHAPS it is from Biblical allusions of days long are the sions of days long ago that there arises the involuntary shudder that comes to us when one speaks of lep-

comes to us when one speaks of lep-rosy. Certainly few, if any of us, have ever seen a leper. And there would be little justification for bringing the matter to this family of readers were it not for the fact that some 1,500 of our citizens are being cared for in this country as leper pa-tients, and the fur-ther fact that latter day treatment, in great measure,

Dr. Lerrigo

takes away the hopeless aspect of the disease.

disease.

A year or so ago the new drug Promin sprang into prominence as a likely remedy for tuberculosis. Continued experimentation made its advocates abandon attempts to treat tuberculosis but turned their attention to leprosy. And indications are now good that Promin really gives promise in the treatment of that dread disease.

Recently the popular radio broadcast, "The Doctors Talk it Over," got



"Who's going to tell Mom?"

Doctor Frank C. Combes, of Bellevue Hospital, New York, to discuss leprosy. He made the broad statement that treatment of leprosy (or Hansen's disease) responds well to many simple measures. Among them are found great values in such simple things as soap and water to produce cleanliness, good food, sanitation, regulated exercise, sleep and hygiene.

Doctor Combes said: "It is amazing how many patients are benefited by

Doctor Combes said: "It is amazing how many patients are benefited by this treatment alone. Important, too, is the psychological effect. The relative freedom from supervision, the social intercourse provided in the more modern facilities, give the patient a less tragic concept of his own condition. He is taught to realize that, far from being a pariah, he can actually become a useful, self-supporting citizen. His chances of recovery are about the same as they would be if he had tuberculosis... and he is far less dangerous to the community."

This being an entirely new aspect of

This being an entirely new aspect of this disease that has been so black in our memories thruout all the years, it is well worth while to present the picture in this more favorable light to our ture in this more favorable light to our readers. Most of the patients treated in this country are at Carville, La., sanitarium. Doctor Combes said the chances for arrest of the disease are good. "Carville alone, has discharged some 223 patients in the last 24 years. We are looking ahead to better therapeutic weapons... possibly in the new antibiotics. Today we do not look upon a leper and pronounce him unclean. Rather, we treat him as an individual suffering from a human allment and entitled to all the care and comfort that modern medicine can provide."

Housewives' Toolbox

I had a toolbox made similar to my husband's with partitions for my cleaning equipment, polish, wax, brushes and duster. It can be carried to any part of the house for a cleaning job. And I store the box out of sight in the pantry or under the sink. Try one. You'll like it.—Mrs. R.



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"A" and "D" FEEDING OILS OF



By Florence M-Kinney

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows, Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows; Quite canopied-over with lush woodbine, With sweet musk roses and with eglantine."

O SAID Oberon in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." And thyme is not the only herb mentioned in Shakespeare's works, for there are 14 in all. Even the Bible mentions herbs. In the book of Genesis may be found this verse: "Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of the earth . . . to you it shall be for meat."

Our grandmothers grew herbs, sometimes using them without naming them, except for the most common such as dill for fall pickle making. In grandmother's day, poultry seasonings could not be purchased. But the Thanksgiving turkey was deliciously flavored with sage or majorne and deliciously flavored with sage or marjoram and savory from the herb garden which had been carefully dried and prepared for winter use.

Recently there has been a revival of interest in these old herbs and it's none too soon. Their subtle flavor has been too long lacking in our everyday

Kansas has some enthusiasts who extol their virtues in cooking, and like to smell them among the linens. And last but not least, "just love to see them grow." Mrs. Ralph O'Neil, of Wellsville, has several hobbies, among them raising garden herbs. About 4 years ago she bought some seed and began herb gardening in a small way. Now she has 16 varieties, everything from mint and old-fashioned Sweet Mary and the more-than-common sage, to less well-known bergamot and thyme. In Mrs. O'Neil's gently sloping garden at the rear of her house, these herbs thrive and bloom with little care. They are planted informally here and there adding fragrance to the air, a fragrance that intrigues the garden visitors. Each has its distinguishing aroma and Mrs. O'Neil identifies them all.

Her favorite recipe is herb vinegar which she makes herself from such of the herbs as she chooses. She usually picks some green stems and leaves of dill, thyme, marjoram, savory and anise and adds a bit of onion. All this she puts in a jar of

white vinegar and allows it to stand for 4 or 5 weeks. At the end of that time, she strains it and uses the herb-flavored vinegar in salad dressing, on vegetable salads and potato salad. She suggests that a little garlic may be added, but warns that it should not remain in the head. should not remain in the herb vinegar longer than 2 hours.

Nine packages of seeds were the starter for Mrs. C. C. Cunningham, who lives north of El Dorado. After 5 or 6 years of enlarging her garden she now grows 59 varieties, knows their classification and their use. She has a rule she follows rigidly and gives the same warning to beginning herb gardeners. "The amount to use is enough to enhance the flavor but not cover it." Someone else said, "Be a spendthrift as to variety of dried herbs, then proceed to be a miser as to their disburse-

Mrs. Cunningham looks out her windows into her herb garden, with its [Continued on Page 17]





Sweet Basil

Grow Herbs

(Continued from Page 16)

stepping stones and informally arranged walks. She is enthusiastic about herbs as is everyone who knows them. She uses the right ones in drinks, to flavor roasts, green beans, in salads, the aromatic varieties she uses for scent in her linen closets. In this latter many she grows southernwood, and group, she grows southernwood and tansy. Still other aromatic varieties which she points out in her array are Sweet Mary, lavender, pennyroyal, wintergreen, bergamot, lemon verbena and wormwood.

Some herbs are grown for their seeds, rather than for their dried leaves. Mrs. Cunningham in this group has anise, coriander, caraway, sesame, celery seed, cardamon, sweet fennel, Florence fennel and dill. As for the latter it is used both for seed and

In the house on her kitchen shelves are rows and rows of little glass jars, each filled with either the dried crushed leaves or the seed. Nearby is a drier in which she dries the leaves, later crushing them before storing in the tiny jars.

Trades With Others

She has studied the history of herbs as a hobby and has found references to them in the world's oldest literature. She trades seeds and plants with other herb enthusiasts, this being part of the fun of an herb garden. Mrs. Cunningham has 7 kinds of mint alone, apple mint, lemon, curly, pineapple, peppermint, spearmint and lavender mint.

Many of the flavors Americans have

mint, spearmint and lavender mint.

Many of the flavors Americans have been accustomed to and fond of for generations are herbs. Take hore-hound for instance, an old candy flavor reminiscent of the days when children bought a nickel's worth at the family grocery. This herb also is found among Mrs. Cunningham's varieties.

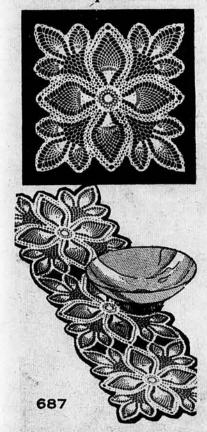
A recipe for herb vinegar recommended by her is as follows: Warm some vinegar and pour it over a mix-

some vinegar and pour it over a mix-ture of dried rosemary, thyme, lovage, savory and marjoram. Let this stand

savory and marjoram. Let this stand for several weeks, then drain off the vinegar and dilute with ordinary vinegar to taste.

One of the most interesting, because it seemed unusual, was the borage with its star-shaped, heavenly-blue flowers. Mrs. Cunningham says they may be candied and used for decorations on cakes. Too, they may be floated on a cold summer drink, adding a subtle flavor and enhancing the ap-

A Versatile Square



Add fine touches to your home with this square, crocheted in pineapple design. Use is singly, in threes or join for larger pieces. One will make a doily, from there one can continue to tablecloth size.

Pattern 687 will come to you for 15 cents. Write the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Try Herb Butter

Miss Allen is enthusiastic about herb butter and is becoming well known for her recipe. She does warn the beginner, tho, that there is no such thing as an exact herb recipe. One simply adds a bit to many ordinary foods to give it that elusive something that one may taste at some exclusive restaurant. She adds that herb flavors and foods are inseparable to the French, the Bohemian and the Italian. Dill is much used by Scandinavians for

and looks are inseparable to the French, the Bohemian and the Italian. Dill is much used by Scandinavians for they put a bit in apple pie, in soups, slaw, gravies, potato salads and in fish dishes. American cooks have learned to add a tablespoon of chopped dill leaves to a half cup of cottage cheese with salt to taste.

The herb butter, which Miss Allen recommends for sandwiches to go with fried chicken, is made by using 4 tablespoons of butter and adding one half tablespoon of mixed dried herbs, a little chopped parsley and a few drops of lemon juice. Season with salt and pepper to taste. It's particularly delightful with whole-wheat or rye bread.

For those searching for a hobby that is constructive, take advice from the herb enthusiasts. An herb garden calls for a minimum of work, for the plants are a hardy, thrifty lot, unappealing to bugs and diseases. Almost any complete seed catalog has a list from which to choose.

A Candy Quiz

1. What candy rhymes with smudge?
2. I am 2 words—the first is a spread for bread, the second, people of a certain country.
3. What candy resembles a miniature barber pole?
4. Webster defines it, a sugar plum confection. It usually is made in pastel shades. The first part is Bon. What is the second?

shades. The first part is Bon. What is the second?

5. What candy is an uncomplimentary name sometimes given to a certain type of young man?

6. From Mother Goose nursery rhyme, name the Welshman who "came to my house and stole a piece of bread."

7. What hard candy should never be eaten when one is in a big hurry?

8. When at breakfast you are served a dish of sliced citrus fruit, generously sprinkled with granulated sugar, of what candy does it remind you?

9. What candy hinders conversation

what candy does it remind you?

9. What candy hinders conversation by sticking to the roof of the mouth?

10. It grows in a field, is eaten by man and beast, is sold in grocery stores. First graders like to nibble on them at recess. Name the candy.

11. What puffy snow-white candy do you associate with a fireplace and toasting rods?

12. What candy containing the extract from a bitter herb, is used as a remedy for colds?—By Camilla Walch Wilson.

Answers to Candy Quiz

Caramela Candy corn Marshmallows TO. Fudge Butterscotch Peppermint stick Bonbon Jelly bean Taffy Orange slices Caramels

Paraffin the Cans

To prevent paint from thickening even under carefully fitted covers, pour melted paraffin around the top after closing as tightly as possible and it keeps the paint in perfect condition.

—Mrs. C. C.

pearance. So nice for party drings. Gertrude Allen, nutrition specialist of Kansas State College Extension service, has her little herb garden and has done some experimenting for the enjoyment, as well as for the enjoyment, as well as for the enjoyment of all those who have heard her talk about herb culture. First of all she says they grow like weeds, need a sunny place where the soil is none too good. Rich soil makes them grow very rank and the leaves have less scent and flavor. In their native haunts, they grow on the sunny Italian hillsides. For the Kansas beginner, Miss Allen suggests chives, which must be grown from cuttings, parsley, dill and summer savory which grow from seeds, and tarragon, thyme, mint and sage which grow best from cuttings. Try Herb Butter FLEISCHMANN'S



Just dissolve Fleischmann's Dry Yeast according to directions on the package.

It's ready for action in a few minutes.

Granule form saves time! Stays fresh for weeks! Scores new baking success!

• No more being "caught short" on baking day with no yeast in the house ... no "spoiled batch" because yeast weakened before you could use it. IF YOU BAKE AT HOME-Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast lets you make delicious bread quickly . . . any time you want to.

Easy to use . . . fast acting . . . Fleischmann's Dry Yeast stays full strength for weeks on your pantry shelf-ready for quick action whenever you need it. Use Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast next time you bake. It will be as potent for weeks as the day you bought it. At your grocer's.



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PLANT MORE - -

THE MARKET IS ASSURED THE PRICE --- GUARANTEED!

Increased production of Flax is needed to meet the huge demand for paints, linseed oil meal, varnishes, farm machinery, and many other Flax products.

The Department of Agriculture guarantees "the Flaxseed crop harvested in 1946 will be supported, by acreage payments or otherwise, at an average level equivalent to \$3.60 a bushel, Minneapolis basis."

The Flax market is assured. The price is good and certain.

BUY YOUR SEED FLAX NOW

Good, clean Seed Flax will increase your yields 1 bushel or more an acre. Buy early while you can get good varieties adapted to your locality.

Plan to plant your Flax early. It should be sown 10 days after early oats. Early planting, good seed, and a weed-free field will increase your Flax yields-raise your Flax income.

FOR AN EARLY CASH CROP AT GOVERN-MENT SUPPORTED PRICES, PLANT MORE

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

FREDONIA, KANSAS

Gas on Stomach Mark OITAWA Wood Saw



GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha 8, Nebr.



The East Can Teach Us

By E. C. WINNER

CHICKENS, chickens . . . and then more chickens. That's the story on the specialized poultry farm in

more chickens. That's the story on the specialized poultry farm in the East where chicken raisin' is big business. Number of birds run into several thousands and tens of thousands on these poultry farms.

On a recent trip thru the East, including the Delmarva area and the New England states, I had opportunity to observe methods in use on a good number of these farms. Altho these operations are many, many times larger than out here, there are several lessons to be learned by Midwest poultry raisers.

several lessons to be learned by Midwest poultry raisers.

Thru use of proper equipment and management methods, the time spent in caring for a given number of birds is kept to a minimum. On one farm that had 9,000 to 10,000 layers, the work was done by a mother end son, with one hired hand. That's all right where it's the main business, you may say, but out here our poultry flock is a sideline. Well, on one of those farms back there where it was a sideline, and the birds cared for by the housewife, there were 1,200 layers.

Have Feed Handy

All houses on these farms have a feed room at the end or center, and feed is hauled to the feeders in a carrier on a track. Our houses here are small compared with those in the East. A track and carrier in many cases is not practical. But it is practical to have the feed close at hand. A corner of the laying house can be used, or a feed room may be added in new

house construction.
All houses seen in the East had automatic waterers. On most farms here matic waterers. On most farms here we don't have water under pressure, as yet. But where a pond can be located above the laying house, or a cistern located at the laying house, the chore of watering can be greatly lessened. Taking the chill off drinking water during the winter thru use of water heaters is another good practice widely used.

All houses seen were 20 to 30 feet deep or more, and of considerable

deep or more, and of considerable length. Rather large pens were generally used. Houses there are 1 to 5 stories high. Layers were provided 3 to 4 square feet of floor space to the

Built-up litter and droppings pits are widely used. Under this system, litter is removed only once a year and pits cleaned as necessary. All Midwest flockowners could well employ these

flockowners could well employ these 2 practices.

These eastern producers get eggs when prices are high. And they get lots of them. They use production-bred stock and hatch early. About 200 eggs to the hen a year is the figure most frequently heard when asking about production. Needless to say, they feed well and follow good sanitation and disease-control measures.

Hens are culled closely thru the summer to eliminate "boarders."

A quality product is produced and eggs are marketed thru channels that pay for this quality.

In the broiler sections, most common of the reports made by these men

were that they were getting a pound of gain for 3½ to 4 pounds of feed. And that their birds weighed 3.5 to 3.75 pounds at 14 weeks. One man And that their birds weighed 3.5 to 3.75 pounds at 14 weeks. One man usually cares for 15,000 broilers in one house. Most farms raise 3 broods a year. Most of the feed is shipped into these areas. Out here, we're much closer to the source of feed.

Yes, it's a business proposition with these eastern producers. They appear to be finding it profitable. More widespread use of similar practices on Kansas farm flocks will add profits to poultry here.

poultry here.

Roast the Eggs

The latest in preserving eggs is thru a special process of roasting at 245 to 250 degrees F. This process has been developed by a Boston firm, and it is claimed these roasted eggs will keep well without any change in flavor or appearance or nutritive value. It is intended that these eggs will be sold to housewives who fix lunches, or to restaurants or hotels, or for selling at parks or places of amusement, such as ball games. In fact, the processors think the roasted egg will give the hot dog some real competition.

Air Delivery Practical

Air Delivery Practical

If you are one of the poultry raisers who wants to order your chicks from as far away as the Pacific or Atlantic coast, the chances are that you may have your chicks sent to you by way of air express. This means that they will reach you in a few hours. The Air Transport Association of America has reduced express rates 13 per cent in order to encourage people to use this means of sending cargo. This means of shipping chicks will bring the faraway breeder's product to our very back door. With every large town planning an airport, the time is not far distant when it will be the accepted means of sending chicks.

How to Get Eggs

Averaging 216 eggs a hen on 294 layers during 1945 is no small achievement. That is the record made by the certified flock of White Leghorns on the Jonas Voran farm in Harvey

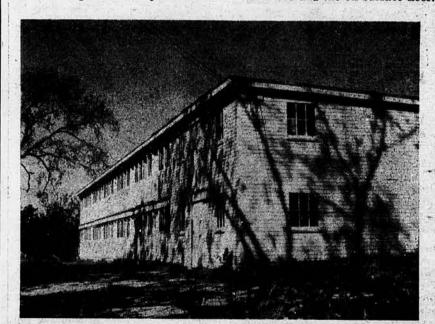
Getting the best chicks possible to buy, providing comfortable living quarters, and being regular in all operations of management make up the secret of high production, believes Mrs.

Voran.

When building materials became critically short, Mr. Voran did not let it stop him from having a new laying house. He made his own concrete blocks and built with them.

Need Hard Floor

A hard-surface floor in every laying house in Kansas would be a boon to the poultry business, says A. K. Bader, Kansas State College Extension architect. The 2 types most popular in Kansas poultry houses are the soil-cement floor and the oil surface floor.



Large, multi-unit laying houses, aften several stories high, are commonly used by New England commercial poultrymen. Here is a house in New Hampshire.

February Tips

PRESSURE saucepans now are on the market. They work on the same principle as large-size pressure cookers familiar to most rural home-makers. They will cook meals in about one fourth the time needed in ordinary cooking.

If you are of average height, insist on having your clothesline about 6 feet from the ground, the height it can be reached easily but will not let clothes sag to the ground. Made of non-rust wire, anchored solidly, it will last a lifetime.

When storing foods in the refrigerator remove paper wrappings from all except frozen foods. Put in covered containers instead. Uncooked meat should be the only food lightly covered with waxed paper. with waxed paper.

To keep bacon from curling, dip it once in water before placing it in the frying pan.

A flat-bottom pan remains steady and means quicker and more econom-ical heating on any type stove, On an electric stove, a dull-finished bottom on pans will save fuel.

For the slender, a bias-cut slip fits etter; a straight-cut slip is better suited to stout figures.

Shrinkproof socks are now a reality.
Three shrink-resistant processes are
past the laboratory stage, and the
Quartermaster Corps bought 7 million
pairs a month before the war ended.

To thin honey, add a tablespoon of water to a cup of honey and heat very

slowly, just enough to mix well. Too much heat will drive off the delicate honey flavor and is likely to scorch it.

So destructive are heat and air to vitamin C that the careful cook cuts the oranges, grapefruit, lemons and tangerines just before they are to be served. If you must juice the breakfast oranges the evening before, pour the juice into a glass container that will barely hold the supply. A layer of air at the top will destroy vitamin C.

White spots on varnished furniture white spots on varnished furniture may be removed by rubbing with camphorated oil or oil of peppermint. Or wash the furniture with 1 quart of warm water, to which has been added 3 tablespoons of boiled linseed oil and 1 tablespoon of turpentine. Then dry with a soft cloth and rub with furniture polish.

Do not press wool completely dry. ft the garment from the board while Lift the garment from the board want the last bit of steam is still rising and pat out that little whist of steam. This pat out that little whist of steam. pat out that little whist of steam. This keeps it from having a hard-pressed

The time to test pressure cookers is in the winter or early spring. If yours needs major repairs send it to the company, when business with them is slack. Ask your home demonstration agent for advice on checking the gauge.

To clean fur, especially a fur collar, moisten sawdust or cornmeal with a safe dry-cleaning fiuld and rub it thoroly. Then brush out and air. Do not work in a room with an open fire and do not use gasoline.

Rural Leadership Brought **National Honors**

MARY NELSON likes to work with boys and girls. Her 6 years of 4-H Club work gave her the inspiration and the incentive to be a leader of boys and girls in her own Allen county. Last year she had charge of a Brownie Girl Scout troop in Humboldt, and for 3 years she has taught school, 2 in the DeWitt rural school, this year the first grade in Humboldt. school, 2 in the DeWitt rural school, this year the first grade in Humboldt. In 1944, she visited with boys and girls and their parents in parts of the county where there were no 4-H Clubs and helped organize 2 new ones. She showed them the advantages of club work, its practical value as well as the importance of the recreation it affords rural young people.

importance of the recreation it affords rural young people.

Because Mary likes to work for a better rural life, and has shown great loyalty to the 4-H movement, she was selected this year as the national winner of the Moses trophy for rural leadership. She also received the Thomas E. Wilson \$200 scholarship for girls. This selection was made at the National 4-H Club Congress held in National 4-H Club Congress held in

carrying projects in food preparation canning, dining-room improvement, food preservation, poultry and gardening. This steady working up into the field of rural leadership won her the

top honor in Chicago.

Mary's scholarship specifies that she shall attend a land-grant college and she says that she is planning to enroll in home economics at Kansas State College next year. As for the Moses trophy her next year. trophy, her name is now engraved on it and she is allowed to keep it one

She has been a moving force on the county 4-H Club council and served one year as secretary. Since this is the administrative group that plans the program for the county, this is an honor given only to those with ability and vision. When 111 young folks gathered last July at the county-wide 4-H Club camp, Mary assisted in directing the handicraft. She has been superintendent of the garden exhibits at Allen the handicraft. She has been superintendent of the garden exhibits at Allen county fairs, has been a project leader for her own Full-O'-Pep Club, and at one time directed all the clothing ac-

Chicago.
But community effort does not cover all of Mary's activities. She has worked hard for 6 years at the home job of tivities of the club.
In 1942, and again in 1945, she won the leadership contest in her county.



Here are Mary Nelson's first-grade pupils. Back row, Anita Chambers, Carol Lee Honeycutt, Joseph Padilla, Richard Yockey, Marilyn Irwin and Donna King. Middle row, Caryol Campbell, David Hays, Mary Alice Perez, Robert Chambers, Virginia Wrestler and Gary Wayne Lamons. Front row, Jane Jeffries, Gary Sebbert, Robert Henricks, Janice Martin, Dorothy Schooley and Loretta Cheney. Those absent the day the picture was taken include Hazel Ramirez, Delores Perez, James Boyd, Frederick Card and Donald Huffman. Two new pupils now in the class are Nancy Kinsey and Jimmie Kitchen. Teacher's picture appears on the cover of this issue of Kansas Farmer.



A "Life-Saver" for Chicks During Those Critical Baby Weeks!

Again this year with each 100 lb. bag of GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED you receive this improved feeder to help halt the scrambling and crowding that "robs" many a chick of its full feeding needs. Every feeding counts-and there are no substitutes for full amounts. Feeder helps prevent

food waste. Ridge top tends to keep chicks from roosting on feeder.

The delicate digestive system of the chick must not be disturbed by incomplete feedings, nor by incorrect balance of carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, proteins, in the starting feed itself. Properly fed chicks multiply hatching weight 10 times in their first 8 weeks. Make sure your chicks get GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED.

Do My Chicks **Need Special** Minerals and Vitamins

The answer is NO, if the starting feed you are using is GOOCH'S BEST. GOOCH'S BEST contains all the vitamins and minerals your chicks are known to need at this stage in their development; it needs no "fortifying". Adding vitamin or mineral supplements to GOOCH'S ing". Adding vitamin or min-eral supplements to GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED adds BEST STARTING FEED adds to your expense—but does not improve or further speed up the gains your chicks can make. In fact such additions may disturb the carefullyworked out balance of proteins, minerals and vitamins in GOOCH'S BEST STARTING FEED and thus harm rather than help your chicks.

GOOCH FEED MILL COMPANY



Qualified TO DO OWI PUMPING

Be assured that the Johnston Pump you purchase will be especially designed and built to put water on your land-MOST EFFICIENTLY. Thousands of Johnstons are lifting water at less cost for farmers throughout the nation. See your Johnston dealer or write direct.







600 Attend Farm Week

Ownership of Land Is Questioned

ESPITE the fact that much of the

Farm and Home Week program at Kansas State College, was canceled, and finding a place to stay was uncertain, more than 600 farmers turned out at Manhattan for the annual event February 5 to 8.

Here are some of the highlights:
"Ownership of land is not an inalienable right," stated F. D. Farrell, president emeritus of Kansas State College. He made this statement warning farmers that the right to own land was granted by society, which will watch its use more closely in the future. When society comes to believe that an area of land is not being used in the public interest, it may take away the right of ownership. Doctor Farrell also sees increased quality buying by the public, whether or not agricultural products are graded. Present buying programs, he believes, discriminate against quality to a certain extent.

During the dairy sessions, it was brought out that the protein shortage

During the dairy sessions, it was brought out that the protein shortage probably will be permanent, and that Kansas farmers must learn to grow kansas farmers must learn to grow more protein on their farms. Urea now can be manufactured in Kansas and may be the only source of supplementing the protein supply. It must be fed properly, however, and specialists predict companies will put it out in mixed forms with feeding instructions so it can't be fed improperly.

Coming Federal requirements for milk soon will make farmers either get into the dairy business as a major enterprise or get out, it was predicted. The farmer who just milks cows is on the way out, according to the experts. In other words, milk products must be improved or dairymen will lose their markets.

markets.

False Sense of Security

A lot of dairymen have a false sense A lot of dairymen have a false sense of security because they use chlorine water in cleaning udders before milking, said dairy specialists. They indicated that any chlorine solution should not be used on more than 4 cows, and that a clean cloth should be used on each cow. After milking, they recommended dipping teats in a 10 per cent solution of high-quality liquid soap.

There seems to be no one answer to Bang's disease, it was brought out in livestock discussions. Three programs of control probably will be presented soon to livestock men.

In the egg field, it was brought out that there is much need to improve quality they more frequent pickup and

quality thru more frequent pickup and grade buying. To overcome the east-ern dislike for dark-yolked eggs, it was suggested that layers not be al-lowed to range on green feed until afternoon

ternoon.

Kansas has been slow in adopting Kansas has been slow in adopting a good turkey-breeding program, it was said, but now'is getting underway. There is a need in the state for more good turkey-breeding flocks, with a trend toward larger breeding flocks to permit giving operators a specialized job. Kansas now is importing hatching eggs while it could produce all local needs and export to states to the north. Three new hybrid corn varieties that hold much promise for Northwest

hold much promise for Northwest Kansas were announced at the meet-ing. They are K 1639, K 1783, and K

1784. They are yellow varieties with about the same maturity period as U. S. 13. While not yet released, 4-pound samples can be obtained by writing the agronomy department, at the college.

the college.

No corn to date shows any resistance to the Southwestern corn borer, which looms as a bigger threat in Kansas than the European corn borer. Speaking from a miller's viewpoint, C. R. Martin, of the American Corn Millers' Federation, expressed alarm that white corn production had dropped from about 50 per cent of total corn programs. from about 50 per cent of total corn pro-duction to about 7 per cent. This threat-ens the white corn milling industry, which needs about 150 million bushels a which needs about 150 million bushels a year. Altho Kansas is doing a better job than most states in producing white corn, much more is needed. Fortunately there is a good supply of white corn seed, he said.

In this connection, the Quaker Oats Company is granting \$1,500 a year to Kansas State College for research toward producing more and better white corn hybrids.

Preparing a seedbed that won't

corn hybrids.

Preparing a seedbed that won't blow and doing all operations at the right time were listed as most important cultural practices for Western Kansas. Altho contouring of wheat is not widespread in that area, contouring has increased wheat yields 2 bushels an acre on land with slopes as little as 0.2 of 1 per cent.

Feed Will Cut Pork

Feed Will Cut Pork

There is no danger of too much pork production for the next 2 years, said Carl Elling, Extension specialist, but feed shortages probably will cut hog production. He predicted pork production will be profitable, but that most farmers fail to go back far enough in figuring the cost of producing 100 pounds of pork. They should start with the gestation period of the sow. He pointed out that the 3 winners of the pork production contest in 1945 fed an average of 650 pounds of corn and 50 pounds of tankage to each sow during gestation, at a cost of about \$16.50. This has to be figured in the cost of the pigs, said Elling. Figuring from the beginning of gestation to marketing the pigs, the 3 winners used 448 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of pork.

Going back to the protein problem, it was pointed out that a 16-year rotation using alfalfa could produce an average protein equal to 7 sacks of cottonseed meal an acre a year. Where no alfalfa is used and corn and wheat are grown in rotation, protein equivalent is about 1.76 to 2 sacks an acre a year.

Kansas sheep numbers are down

a year.

Kansas sheep numbers are down more than for the U. S. as a whole. Expansion would be desirable thru an increase in present flocks rather than in more small farm flocks. More permanent and temporary pastures and m more small farm flocks. More permanent and temporary pastures and more forage crops could be utilized in the Kansas sheep program, it was stated. Also, better rams are needed, plus an increase in purebred flocks of the state. Too many Kansas farmers are having to have developed breeding state.

are having to buy good breeding stock from other states.

"Some Kansas farms have a livestock program. Others just have a livestock situation," said D. A. Weber,

(Continued on Page 21)

Pull the Trigger on Lazy "Innards

WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "innards" and help you feel bright and chipper again.

DR. CALDWELLE: 1.4.

chipper again.

DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful senna laxative contained in good old Syrup
Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

MANY DOCTORS use pepsin preparations in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to
take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin.

INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the fa-vorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that wholesome relief from constipa-tion. Even finicky children love it. CAUTION: Use only as directed.

R. CALDWE SENNA LAXATIVE

CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN

BUILD If you lack BLOOD-IRON!

You girls and women who suffer so from simple anemia that you are pale, feel tired, weak, dragged out—this may be due to lack of iron in the blood.

So start right away—try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the best and quickest home ways to help build up red blood to get more strength and energy—in such cases. Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy. Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. All drugstores.

Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS

Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief
Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffices under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.



WALKER REMERY COMPANY, Waterles, Iona.

Welding Comes to the Farm



Benefiting farmers in many ways, the farm welder shown here is invading the field of broken and worn equipment by restoring to working condition such items as this harrow. Here, loose braces of the harrow are being fused solidly to cross-members by shielded are welding. Compact unit at rear is a new welder, made for use on rural power lines.

600 Attend

(Continued from Page 20)

head of the animal husbandry depart-ment, at the college. He urged farmers to adopt a definite livestock program consistent with production possibilities of their farms, with full consideration to conservation of their grass and soil. Any beef program, he said, must be based on grass, roughage, and grain.

based on grass, roughage, and grain.

Kansas farmers got a peek at the now famous Missouri "Balanced Farming" program. J. W. Burch, director of extension, University of Missouri, explained the program. Briefly, balanced farming means a carefully planned system of farming for the entire farm unit, thru which the farm family can correlate the use of various farm and home practices to achieve high production, high net income, improvement of soil productivity, and better living. It means making the best possible use of land, labor and capital by balancing these factors so there is a minimum of wasted resource or effort.

Must Do Own Work

Must Do Own Work

Must Do Own Work

Balanced farming will work on either a livestock or cash grain farm said Mr. Burch. The operator and his family must develop his own balanced plan and do the actual work, but he can call on specialists to help with the various phases of his plan.

Farm prices eventually will go down, he said. Farmers must meet reduced markets by increasing production per unit at lower cost, and it must be balanced production rather than high production in a few commodities. Just adopting one good practice, without tying it into a balanced farm plan, will not bring success or increase net income.

More diversified fruit growing was urged by Paul Shepard, of Mountain Grove, Mo. This should be done, he said, to prevent heavy losses from weather or insects. Diversification offers more efficient use of land, equipfers more efficient ment and labor.

Turkey Winners

Both grand and reserve champion-ships for New York dressed young birds were won by out-of-state ex-hibitors at the annual turkey show, held during Farm and Home Week. Battey's Turkey Farm, Floydada, Tex., won grand championship, and reserve went to the Reinero Brothers, Win-ston, Cal.

In the oven-dressed division the

ston, Cal.

In the oven-dressed division the Battey's scored again with the championship, while reserve title went to C. C. Krause, Plains. The Concordia Creamery, Concordia, captured the first 2 places in the box-packed division.

There were 50 entries in the show, which was judged by L. F. Payne, Kansas State College; G. D. McClaskey, Kansas Poultry Institute; and H. H. Alp, University of Illinois.

Poultry Officers

The Kansas Poultry Industry Council elected officers at its meeting in Manhattan, in connection with Farm and Home Week. E. D. Edquist, Concordia, was elected president, succeeding Ralph R. Young, Hutchinson.

Other officers are E. W. Runft, Belleville, vice-president; L. F. Payne, Manhattan, re-elected secretary; and F. E. Lull, Smith Center, re-elected treasurer.

The board of directors includes R. G. Christie, Manhattan; W. L. Drake, Humboldt; and A. J. Thomas, Silver

The exposition committee composed of G. D. McClaskey, J. R. Cowdry, M. A. Seaton, Mr. Christie and M. E. Fager, was appointed to serve an-

Mr. Seaton, extension poultry spe-cialist at Kansas State College, was chosen manager of the exposition, and Mr. McClaskey was chosen assistant

The exposition will be held late next fall. It will be the second annual event.

Pork Winners

Six swine growers in Kansas were honored Livestock Day during Farm and Home Week. Carl G. Elling, Extension specialist in animal husbandry, announced the winners for 1945.

Walter Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo., presented cash awards to the 6 livestock growers

in the 2 divisions as a recognition for

their achievement.

The Kansas Swine Production Contest is sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with Kansas State College. The 2 divisions of the contest include herds of 3 to 7 sows, and herds of 8 or more

winners in Division I (3-7 sows inclusive)—Kenneth E. Crow, Abbyville, Reno county; and Joe A. Hrencher, Sharon, Barber county.

Winners in Division II (8 or more sows)—W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Barber county; Earl H. Campbell, Burrton, Harvey county; Mike W. Knapp, Easton, Leavenworth county; and Albert Brockhoff. Fairview. Brown Brockhoff, Fairview, Brown county.

Head Crop Group

New officers of the Kansas Crop Im-

rovement Association were elected during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan. They are as follows:

Charles R. Topping, Lawrence, president; Walter C. Peirce, Hutchinson, vice-president; A. L. Clapp, Manhattan, (re-elected) secretary-treasurer: W. vice-president; A. L. Clapp, Manhattan, (re-elected) secretary-treasurer; W. O. Scott, Manhattan, (re-elected) assistant secretary. The board of directors; (3 years) C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; Otto E. Eulert, Paradise; (2 years) W. C. Peirce, Hutchinson; J. E. Fowler, Toronto; other members B. W. Hewett, Coldwater; F. J. Raleigh, Clyde; H. E. Staadt, Ottawa; R. I. Throckmorton and H. Umberger, Manhattan. Manhattan.

The representative to the State Board of Agriculture is F. J. Raleigh, and the alternate is Otto Eulert. A. L. Clapp is the representative to the International Crop Improvement Association

Wheat Champion

J. A. Ramsey, of Johnson, Stanton county, was announced as the Kansas wheat champion for 1945, and winner of the Blue Ribbon Wheat Quality Show, held in connection with Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College. Another Stanton county farmer Lester Stanton also of Johnson

College. Another Stanton county farmer, Lester Stanton, also of Johnson, is the reserve champion.

In announcing the winners, C. E. Skiver, director, Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, said that Ramsey's prize-winning wheat was of the Comanche variety. Stanton's entry was Wichita wheat.

"We like Wichita as an early wheat and Comanche as a medium-maturing

"We like Wichita as an early wheat and Comanche as a medium-maturing variety in Western Kansas," said Skiver. "They are the 2 varieties that have consistently outyielded all other varieties almost 10 per cent in 165 field tests conducted the last 5 years.

"Ramsey's start in producing Comanche wheat was 2 years ago when certified seed was obtained for a 4-H Club project. He plants around 1,500 acres to wheat."

Summer fallowing is practiced con-

Summer fallowing is practiced consistently by Stanton on the 4,400 acres

he seeds to wheat.

The 2 winning Kansas wheat samples, one-half bushel each, will be entered in the national Pillsbury contest at Chicago.

Dairy Heads

State dairy breed associations, meeting in connection with Farm and Home Week elected officers to serve

meeting in connection with Farm and Home Week elected officers to serve for 1946 as follows:

Kansas Ayrshire Club—P. H. Penner, Hillsboro, president; Dwight Hull, El Dorado, vice-president; Dohn Keas, Effingham, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association—Frank Webber, Kingman, president; Ross Zimmerman, Abbeyville, vice-president; L. M. Sloan, Garden City, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association—H. Dean Hyer, Olathe, president; M. M. Dickerson, Hiawatha, vice-president; W. L. Schultz, Hillsboro, secretary-treasurer.

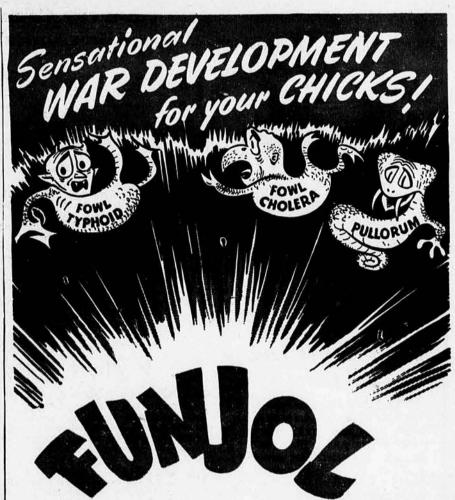
Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas—K. W. Phillips, Manhattan, president; John Heersche, Mulvane, vice-president; Hobart McVay, Nickerson, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Jersey Cattle Club—Cecil Wernke, Caldwell, president; John Weir, Geuda Springs, vice-president; Ray Smith, Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society—

treasurer.

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society— C. O. Heidebrecht, Inman, president; John Hoffman, Ensign, vice-president; Joe Hunter, Geneseo, secretary-treas-urer.



New Powerful Drinking Water ANTISEPTIC

KILLS--PULLORUM, FOWL TYPHOID,

FOWL CHOLERA even in presence of

5% DROPPINGS

POULTRY RAISERS! Here's the answer to one of your toughest problems! Here's a smashing blow at disease and death that spread through drinking water! Here's protection you've never before been able to get . . . for your chicks, poults and birds of all ages.

-that's the amazing new formula—that KILLS germs of Pullorum, Fowl Typhoid, Fowl Cholera, in five minutes or less, even in water containing 5% droppings. And FUNJOL KEEPS KILLING those germs, as they get into the water, and as long as there's a drop of water in the fountain!



YOUR CHICKS ARE CRYING FOR THIS PROTECTION!

Yes, baby chicks and poults need this protection most. No amount of scrubbing and scouring will keep foreign matter out of the water once the chicks start drinking! Dirt, litter, spoiled feed, droppings, germs . . . germs . . . germs! When you clean the fount and find scum and slime and sediment, you know that chicks have been drinking this polluted water . . . perhaps for hours. What a mess for tender stomaches!

There's where the danger lies! There's the big cause of disease and death from drinking water! There's the need for FUNJOL!

Use FUNJOL Right From the Start! . . . A Teaspoonful to a Quart of Water FUNJOL is simple and easy to use. FUNJOL is palatable . . . chicks drink readily. FUNJOL is non-corrosive, can be used in any kind of fountain.



Get the sensational, war-developed antiseptic . . . FUNJOL . . . at your local Hatchery, Drug Store, Feed or Poultry Supply Dealer. 8-oz., 75 cents; Pint, \$1.25.

Field-Proven Sanitation Product, Manufactured by THE GLAND-O-LAC CO., 1818 Leavenworth St., OMAHA, NEBR.



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helps you raise more beef with less feed and labor

With the United Nations appealing to American farmers to raise more beef and pork, many farmers are paving their feed lots with concrete. This saves feed and labor—leaves more feed for pigs following cattlesaves manure.

Authorities say a concrete feed lot is worth \$7 a head per year in direct savings.

A concrete pavement will last a lifetime, and the cost is surprisingly low.

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Write for free booklet on feeding floors and barnyard pavements, or other lasting concrete improvements.

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FARMERS ALLIANCE POLICY!



Write for information

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FARMERS ALLIANCE INS. CO. ALLIANCE MUTUAL CASUALTY CO. McPherson, Kansas

Harvey County Farmer Likes Buffalo Alfalfa

ORVILLE HAURY, of Harvey County, is well pleased with results from Buffalo alfalfa. He has the first field sowed in the county. In his rotation program he uses alfalfa on one quarter with some new acreage each year. Alfalfa is turned under after 6 years and is followed by oats, wheat and atlas. He averages 25 to 35 acres of alfalfa a year, but plans to increase this to 45 acres.

On the rest of the farm he uses sweet

crease this to 45 acres.

On the rest of the farm he uses sweet clover with 25 acres of new planting a year. Sweet clover is followed by 4 years of wheat, 1 year of oats, 1 of barley, then back to clover. He tries to work his clover in the rotation once

work his clover in the rotation once every 6 years.

Four years ago he sowed one draw down to brome, got a good stand, and this grass is healing the draw. His next step will be to seed about 10 acres for terrace outlets. As soon as they are established he plans to terrace the

entire farm, altho there is no soil con-servation district in the county. Mr. Haury's cattle program is based entirely on feed raised each year. Last year he fed 80 head. This year only 50

head.

His program is to bring in heifers during the fall at 500 to 550 pounds, winter well on alfalfa hay, ensilage, and grain, then feed 100 to 120 days to market as fat slaughter cattle.

Last year Mr. Haury raised certified Pawnee wheat and Buffalo alfalfa, keeping all the alfalfa seed for resowing on his farm. Neosho oats will be cattled to the certified crops this year.

added to the certified crops this year.

Two years ago a new Kansas strawloft laying house was built on the farmstead. This year a new building housing a milkhouse and washhouse is being constructed.

being constructed.
Water bydrants in 6 different locations on the farm have cut down labor chores to a minimum.

Shawnee Calf Club Project Is Rolling Along

RIGHT now, financing dairy calf projects for 4-H Club members, is not much of a stumbling block. But in normal times it has been, because bank regulations do not permit the needed 2- and 3-year loans for such purposes. such purposes.

such purposes.
Claude King, Shawnee county 4-H
Club agent, has co-operated with the
Topeka Chamber of Commerce in
working out a program that has put
Shawnee at the top of the state in
dairy calf projects.

The Topeka Chamber of Commerce
makes the actual loan where needed
and assumes the mortgage, then sells
the notes to the bank. Twenty-eight
calves have been purchased in a single
14-month period in Shawnee county
with perhaps 8 or 9 of them using the with perhaps 8 or 9 of them using the loan plan.

Mr. King selects the calves to be considered. He then conducts the boys or girls and their parents to the farms where calves are located. They make the actual decision on the purchase.

It takes a lot of Mr. King's time

to round up this many good calves, but he believes the inspection of calves by young people and their parents, resulting in direct purchase from the owner, has many advantages.

The plan calls for consultation and co-operation between youth and parents. Visiting other farms and inspecting calves of good quality has considerable educational value. Direct purchase insures better satisfaction and aids success of the project.

But above that, the plan has had one result not anticipated. Many adult farmers accompanying their children to view these calves have become interested in bettering their own herds. As the result of direct purchases of 28 calves by club members, 15 additional good heifers have been purchased by their parents, Also, parents have purchased 6 good bulls, all from dams giving 400 pounds or more of butterfat.

So the Shawnee 4-H Club dairy calf project has had a major influence on improving or starting herds belonging to the parents.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; Merton L. Otto, Livestock.

I have feed enough to winter cattle thru the remainder of the winter, and grass enough to graze them. But I do not have the cattle. What shall I buy, and when would be the most opportune time to buy?—F. G. F.

It seems probable that the best kind of cattle to handle would be those that can be fattened for market in a rela-tively short time. These cattle should

tively short time. These cattle should reach the market fat enough to slaughter by late fall or early winter.

Prices for replacement cattle probably will not vary much from present levels until after the grass season has started. However, the usual seasonal trend is toward higher prices for replacement cattle from now until grass season opens, and any change in prices would tend to be up.

There were record crops of wheat and oats last summer and a big crop of corn last fall, but there is an acute shortage of grain. Some say the shortage is due to farmers holding for higher prices, and to lack of boxcars for moving grain. Is this true?—B. E.

The real cause of the shortage of grains is the unusually large demand rather than deficiency of supplies. The movement of grains to market has been larger than normal. From July 1, 1945, to January 31, 1946, the receipts of wheat were 50,664 cars, which was 30 per cent larger than the average receipts for corresponding months. was 30 per cent larger than the average receipts for corresponding months of the 5 preceding seasons. Oats and barley receipts for the July to January period were larger than in any recent year. Receipts of corn at Kansas City during this 7-month period were smaller than for the preceding 3 years, but were 50 per cent larger than prewar receipts.

The stocks of wheat remaining on farms January 1, 1946, tell the same

story. Despite the record wheat crop last summer, there was less wheat on U. S. farms January 1, 1946, than there was a year earlier. On January 1, 1946, there were 369 million bushels of wheat on farms compared to 391 million bushels of war or farms. els a year earlier. Disappearance of wheat from farms from July 1, 1945, to January 1, 1946, was 715 million bushels compared to 544 millions for the corresponding period a year earlier. These figures do not indicate that farmers are hoarding wheat in hope of higher prices, or that lack of box-cars is holding grain on farms.

It is my understanding that the wool purchase program of the Commodity Credit Corporation will end June 30. Is this correct?—B. L. R.

Just recently the U.S. Department Just recently the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that the wool purchase program will be extended to November 1, 1946. It is understood that the program will be continued on essentially the same basis as that used for the purchase of the 1945



"If the bird that laid that egg in my nest expects me to hatch it, she's greatly mistaken!"

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from your livestock and poultry!

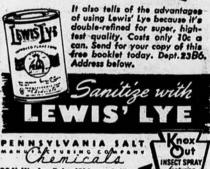
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Finding Better Calf Program

(Continued from Page 5)

the 1945 State 4-H Fat Stock Show.

A committee consisting of Dr. L. L.
Jones, Glenn Pickett, Phil Ljungdahl,
Harry Pierce, Dillard Clark, George
Hamilton and Conlee Smith, was set
up to purchase these calves. A second committee, composed of Dr. A. D.
Weber, Roger E. Regnier, and Harry
Floyd, was set up to publicize the
feeder calf program and to assist in
organizing county committees.

Two hundred and one head of feeder
calves were purchased by the committee. They came from the herds of
H. B. Parkin, Greensburg; Charles
Parkin, Greensburg; Vernon McMinimy, Sitka; Elizabeth Briggs and Oscar Balley, Mullinville; Ross Boone,
Toronto; and Mr. Rhodda, Paradise.
These calves were shipped to Wichita, vaccinated and sorted into groups
of 5. They were sold during the 1945
Fat Stock Show to county 4-H groups.
Counties wishing to huy calves drew

of 5. They were sold during the 1945 Fat Stock Show to county 4-H groups. Counties wishing to buy calves drew lots to determine the groups of calves they would receive. The groups of calves were sorted so all were of about the same quality with verying coulity. calves were sorted so all were of about the same quality, with varying quality in each group. Many more calves than were available could have been sold.

As the plan progresses all counties are expected to set up their own county committees for obtaining good quality feeder calves.

Dairy Program Needs Help

So much for the beef program. The dairy calf program is still limping along waiting for someone to take hold of it. During 1945, several breed associations held special sales of calves during state sales in which only 4-H Club or F. F. A. members could bid. These were successful but the number of calves was very small.

We had heard that Nebraska has worked out a satisfactory dairy calf

We had heard that Nebraska has worked out a satisfactory dairy calf program, so we asked M. N. Lawritson, Extension dairyman for the agricultural college, at Lincoln, for details. He writes as follows:

"Our main source of supply within the state is thru an inter-breed committee which organizes and sets up a

mittee which organizes and sets up a co-operative sale in which calves of the various breeds are made available to dairy club members

various breeds are made available to dairy club members.

"Prior to 1945, only purebred calves were offered in this sale. But in 1945 were included high-grade calves. We have found this method very satisfactory. In fact, breeders have consigned calves to a sale of this kind which would not otherwise be offered.

"It has been necessary for us to make out-state buying trips each year in order to obtain additional calves. We make a buying trip to Minnesota each spring and purchase calves on order for 4-H Club members. The Extension dairymen make this trip and selects the calves for the various communities in the state. The actual expense is prorated on the cost of the calves, which are shipped to some central point within the state.

Good Value for All

Good Value for All

"Club members draw lots for their choice of calves, agreeing beforehand to take the calf they draw at the cost price. We try to readjust prices to give the advantage of good value purchases to all members rather than to one individual. In purchasing quite a number of calves, there always are some breeders from whom we can get better prices than from others. In order to be fair, we share these lower prices with all the calf buyers.

"Some communities have held auctions. If the total received for the calves exceeds the cost price, the additional money is prorated back to the

tions. If the total received for the calves exceeds the cost price, the additional money is prorated back to the purchasers on a percentage basis. Some of our county agents have expressed themselves as being favorable to this plan of distribution, because it offers an opportunity for each member to purchase the calf he wants. For example, if 3 or 4 youths want the same calf, it is up to them to battle it out as to the price they wish to pay and take a chance of a rebate being prorated back to them."

So, here you have the beef calf program for Kansas as it has progressed to date, and a dairy calf program that is successful in a neighboring state.

Kansas Farmer editors hope this information will give a better understanding of the problems and bring action in backing up a strong calf program for Kansas youths.



FEED

Maximum poultry profits demand peak production . . . even in winter. Cold weather must not find your hens Cold weather must not find your hens slacking off, or not laying at all. Give them Dannen Egg Feed and plenty of it. Carefully formulated, blended, and tested, Dannen Egg Feed supplies a rich combination of proteins, minerals, and vitamins... a combination that not only abundantly supplies agg making mote. dantly supplies egg making materials, but helps maintain big, healthy bodies with the stamina to stand up under heavy, persistent laying. Promotes hatchability too, and that's of special importance if you're supplying hatching eggs.

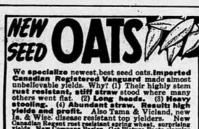
So let Dannen Egg Feed take over the job of getting more eggs... more profits... from your flock. If your local feed dealer can't supply you, write us.

Follow the Dannen Complete Feeding Program for Poultry results, develop your flock carefully all the Complete Feeding Program for Poultry. Be in switch to Dannen Chick Grower at 7 w er your pullets with Dannen Pullet Booster when your pullets are in full production.

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.







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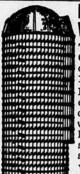


If your livestock and poultry are ravenous eaters but unproductive and slow to gain, the chances are they suffer from mineral starvation. They have probably been on a heavy winter diet for many weeks with no access to lush pastures and succulent summer rations. The result is a deficiency in minerals causing your livestock to waste much of the home-grown feeds they eat.

It is easy and economical to combat this mineral starvation with Occo Mineral Compound. Just add Occo to rations and note how it improves the condition, speeds up the gains and increases the productivity of your livestock. Occo helps to stimulate digestion and assimilation; it brings about a high conversion of the home-grown feeds your stock eats. Yet it is economical to use because such a small amount is needed.

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The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters cannot be considered and no letters will be returned.

MVA Is Unnecessary

Dear Editor: We don't need any-thing like MVA as I see the picture, for flood control and public service monopolies should be handled by the various states, free from national politics. States rights have been violated in recent years more than ever before in history.—Hal Shaffer, Johnson Co.

Who Pays the Bill?

Dear Editor: We have too much Social Security now. Where does all this money come from? Well, I can tell you one place it comes from. My husband died. I had a sale of machinery and livestock. This was my capital mind you. Since this was turned into cash, it was added to the income of the farm by federal income tax men, and I was soaked. Too much government.

—L. H. W., Montgomery Co.

Broaden Price Control

Dear Editor: I would say price control should be continued and even broadened until production of commodities equals demand; particularly with respect to the 3 great essentials of life, food, clothing and shelter, for reasons both unfortunate and tragic. Unfortunate because it is an expense to the taxpayers, and tragic because it is a well-established fact that the American people do not have sufficient self-control to resist the temptation to keep on raising prices in boom times until inflation falls with a crash that creates economic paralysis.—Hal Shaffer, Johnson Co.

Leave Europe Alone

Dear Editor: Let the hand of God manage Europe. It is not in our place to interfere in His punishment. Nature has always reduced wild animals to the number environment could supthe number environment could support. I see no use wasting our natural resources, flesh and blood and happiness in straightening out Europe's troubles that have been going on 3,000 years. What I mean by happiness is what vanished in every home that saw an 18-year-old boy go away to war or in homes that received a message, "missing in action." That praying all night, that worrying all night, that weeping all night. For what purpose? I don't get it and the soldiers don't either. What is the difference in brands of state socialism?—L. H. W., Montgomery Co.

Help Feed Europe

Dear Editor: I think if the military wants can be filled with volunteers, that is the way to do it.

I don't think much of Social Security for farmers.

I think we should do all we can to keep Europe from starving.

I think Government aid to help servicemen buy farms is all right, if done right. We need a land law and need it badly. It is wrong to let anybody buy up land just for an invest-

ment and run the price up the way it has been going up lately.

We need a family-size farm. We need land owners who till their own land or their boy or girl farms it for them. We need a law to discourage the other neonle from owning land Is it. them. We need a law to discourage the other people from owning land. If it should be passed the price would come down some on land and would hold about the same price all the time. I don't think the Government would be wise in trying to buy farms for servicemen at these inflated prices.—D. C. Fisher. Smith Co. Fisher, Smith Co.

Protect Farmers

Dear Editor: If we practice compulsory military training, we are not a democracy and will finally wind up as Germany and Japan did.

The farmer should be protected the same as any other class of people, as he is about one-half human and should have his rights or cancel the whole works.

works.
The largest Government debt was made under high prices and wages, and should be paid off under those con-ditions as a matter of fairness to the

poor people.

Feeding Europe is only human as those poor people had no choice about the war. It was do or die either way

I think those who came out of the war all safe and sound should be able to help themselves, as 50 per cent of them lived on the fat of the land and never left this country and should have no kick coming.

Family-size farms look bad, nobody wants to work any more.—A. B. Shoemaker, Bourbon Co.

Against Military Training

Dear Editor: About compulsory military training I say, "no." We have done a better job fighting than those who have had years and years of training. I think people are foolish to buy more Bonds and then let our big men in Washington lend billions to help England. Just let them help themselves. You know, as I know, England has no very great love for us. Thinks we are silly.

No need of Social Security for any-

we are silly.

No need of Social Security for anyone. Let every man get busy and make his own way and gain his own self-respect back. And I'm not in favor of continued price control.

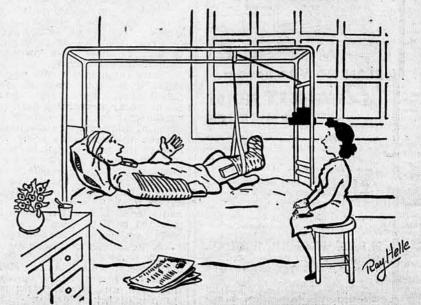
It might be a man could do better farming if there was just enough to keep one man busy, and to my thinking \$200 a month is plenty for any man. That is all he really earns even if he works all the time.

The CIO is a big headache to any of us so stop them before we have another Hitler.—Effie Johnson, Greenwood Co.

wood Co.

Saves Chicks

We place small boards afloat in our water tanks. This saves the lives of many young chickens, for they can climb on the board and save themselves.—Mrs. R. E. L.



"So I said to myself, 'Why should I stop, the truck has airbrakes!"



FREE Blg pkt. SUGAR LUMP Grows almost anywhere. It's a dandy...finer; tastier. Try it, and see. Ripe very early. Icebox size. Skinds—red, white, yellow. I like yellow best...sweetest. But you find your favorite. Mix all 3 kinds, free. Clip and mait this ad. Write your name plainly. Enclose stamp, please, Henry Field, "Midwest's Leading Seedsman."

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All Gone

John—"Have any of your boyhood ambitions been realized?"

Joe—"Yes, unfortunately. I remember when Mom used to wash my hair I wished to gosh I didn't have any."—

Named Four

The little city boy had just moved to the farm and started to country school. After a few days in class, he was asked:

"Name four different kinds of

sheep."
Wishing to make a hit with the little wishing to make a fit with the fittle blue-eyed girl across the aisle, but knowing nothing about sheep, he blurted out: "Black sheep, white sheep, Mary's little lamb and the hydraulic ram."—L. E.

Only the Surface

The Midwesterner was on his first ocean trip. Awed by the rolling waves he said, "That's more water than we have out West."

Said the salty New Yorker, "That's nothing. You've just seen to top of it so far."—B. E. H.

Odd Names

Englishman—"Odd names your towns have—Weehawken, Oshkosh, Poughkeepsie, Oskaloosa, Netawaka, Pawhattan, Schoenchen."

American—"I suppose they do sound queer to English ears. Do you live in London all the time?"

Englishman—"No, indeed. I spend part of my time at Chipping Norton, and divide the rest between Bigglewade and Leighton Buzzard."—D. B.

Wasn't Loaded

He—"This gun shoots six shots without loading."
She—"Oooh, how thrilling! How many would it shoot if you loaded it?"
—J. D. C.

Gift Received

The newlywed, out of town on his wife's birthday, sent her a check made out for a million kisses. The wife, dis-

out for a million kisses. The wife, disappointed, wrote back:

"Thanks for the lovely birthday check. The milkman cashed it this morning."—L. O. R.

Full Meal

Passing the cookshack the cowpuncher called out to the cook:
"What's for supper tonight?"
"Oh, we've hundreds of things to eat tonight," came the reply.
"Yeah? What are they?"
"Beans!"—M. E. T.

Right Answer

Customer—"Have you anything for ray hair?"
Druggist—"Nothing, madam, but he greatest respect."—D. M.

the greatest respect."

An inscription on the tombstone of an army mule named Maggie: "In memory of Maggie, who in her lifetime kicked 1 General, 4 Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 24 Lieutenants, 42 Sergeants, 454 Privates, and one bomb."—P. A. T.

Catching Up

"Why are you suddenly taking French lessons?"
"Well, we've adopted a French baby

and we're eager to know what he says when he begins to talk."—D. M.



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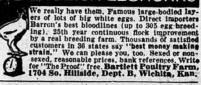
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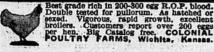
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Sure of Income

Fifty ewes paid the interest and taxes while he was buying his farm, reports H. M. Foster, Coffey county farmer, who recommends sheep as one of the safest investments on the farm.

Mr. Foster originally purchased 160 acres and now owns 240. His sheep program carried the interest and taxes and made it possible for his other income to pay off the indebtedness. His wool and lamb crops always were marketed just ahead of tax-paying time and assured him of sufficient income for the purpose. for the purpose.

One of the most common mistakes

farmers make in raising sheep is stinting on the ewe's feed until after lambs arrive, thinks Mr. Foster. He points out that the lamb's wool is put on the last 30 days of pregnancy and that it takes lots of protein to put it there. The protein and mineral requirements for the lamb's growth and for the lamb's growth and for the lamb's growth and for the same state. for the lamb's growth and for the wool are tremendous, he says, and simply overtaxes the ewe unless she gets all the alfalfa she can eat and some grain. Roughage and low protein feeds just won't do the job.

won't do the job.

Underfed ewes during pregnancy are the ones which suffer from lambing paralysis and which lose their lambs or produce weaklings, he firmly believes. Mr. Foster never keeps a ewe that is more than 5 years old as they lose their vitality and are not worth the care and feeding required. He always drenches and dips his ewes and tries to change pasture every 30 days. The ewes eat better and there is less danger from parasites when this is done, he finds. done, he finds.

Eager to Help

Emphasis on agriculture is the theme behind a big expansion program planned by the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce.

of Commerce.

An agriculture - science - industry clinic probably will be held during the year, to promote processing of farm products and utilization of waste products. An industrial clinic to promote industry in small Kansas communities also will likely be held.

The agricultural council of the state group wants to make an investigation tour of Kansas agricultural research facilities ahead of the next session of the legislature. Also, a study of a grade labeling and marketing law for Kansas, and promotion of closer cooperation between local businessmen and farmers. Encouragement of soil-conservation districts in all counties will be practiced.

will be practiced.

Also of interest to farmers is the Chamber's plan to study the Kansas

highway situation, including township, county, secondary, state and Federal roads. The state taxation council would study the plight of taxing units under the tax limitation laws, that Kansas sales tax and state income tax, and taxation with regard to schools, It hopes to promote more equitable tax assessment of property, within counties and between counties.

Similarly, the social security council

Similarly, the social security council wants comprehensive studies made of health insurance, assistance grants and old age and survivors insurance.

Kansas Points Way To Hybrid Popcorn

POPCORN production in Kansas in 1945 is estimated at 9,240,000 pounds of ear corn, the largest since 1932 when 15 million pounds were produced. The 1945 crop is nearly 20 per cent larger than the crop in 1944, and nearly 3 times as large as the average for the years 1935 thru 1943. In the nation a bumper crop of 436 million pounds was produced, which is 36 per cent more than the 235 million pounds produced last year.

86 per cent more than the 235 million pounds produced last year.

In addition to producing a substantial share of the popcorn in the nation, Kansas is pointing the way for hybrid production. K4 hybrid popcorn, developed at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, is a 3-way cross which is making its mark with farmers, commercial processors and the home consumer. Its popularity is due to its high yield, increased popping volume, and other characteristics which make it a high-quality, goodeating popcorn.

which make it a high-quality, good-eating popcorn.

K4 hybrid popcorn is adapted to all sections of Kansas which are suitable for corn production. Like all hybrids, it is not at the stage of perfection. But comparative yields obtained by the Kansas Experiment Station over a period of 4 years proves its merit. It stands in the field better than openpollinated popcorn, yet a stiffer-stalked hybrid is needed. More improvement is needed also in insect and disease resistance as well as hybrids which combine a higher yield with higher quality.

Plan Chicago Show

America's largest livestock show the International Live Stock Expo-sition, will be held in Chicago Novem-ber 30 to December 7, 1946, after a war skitch, with be field in Chicago November 30 to December 7, 1946, after a wartime lapse of 4 years. The announcement was made by Henry W. Marshall, Lafayette, Ind., president of the show, The last Exposition closed the night before Pearl Harbor in 1941 and it has been suspended ever since.

Increased prize lists will be offered in all divisions of the show this year. It is anticipated that the \$100,000 cash prize total of the 1941 show will be far exceeded in 1946.

In addition to the livestock and crops display, the 26th National 4-H Club Congress will be held in connection with this year's International.

The International Horse Shows again will highlight the daily entertainment programs of the exposition.

Avoid a Short

When washouts are fenced with an electric fence, it often washes out and shorts the rest of the fence. To remedy this, stretch a piece of wire over the top of the washout and lead another light wire down to the fence. Fasten this wire to the fence by bending a hook pointing the direction the fence will wash out. When the fence washes out, the wire will come unhooked and not short the rest of the fence.—I. W.

Wren-ting a House

Jenny and Johnny Wren will soon be looking for a place to set up housekeeping, as will many other of our bird friends. Their other of our bird friends. Their worth cannot be estimated as they save many thousands of dollars in destroying insect pests that molest our gardens and fields. Let's help the birds find a safe place to nest. Our leaflet, "Homes for Birds," has several fine suggestions with illustrations for building bird houses. Send your request to Children's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

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Thick, deep-bodied, 300 to 400 pounds. Golden Fancy and Orion Cherry breeding, mated to Orion Compact boars for March and April farrow. Registered and vaccinated. Priced reasonable.

> A. L. BRODRICK Fall River, Kansas

WANTED **GOOD FEEDING PIGS** 100 to 150 Lbs.

Highest Cash Prices Paid Write, Wire or Phone

Kaw Valley Livestock Co. Phone 8811—22419 225 N. Jefferson St. Topeka, Kansas

DUROC Thick, low heavy hams, quality kind Sired by Proud Cherry Orion, Build SRED er's Victory Ace, Ace's Parade, Or ion Compact, bred for March and SILTS Broadway, the thickest, dependent of the Compact of the Compa pring and summer boars. Immuned. Write ome. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

Quality Duroc Bred Gilts

row, mated to our new herd boars, The Kan-244525 and Red Master 242639. Farmers ces. ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, Waterville, Kan-

Duroc Bred Gilts Spring Boar. Fall Boars and Gilts. They real ones. Top bloodlines, well conditioned. at please or money refunded.
BEN HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.

THYLEDALE SPOTLIGHT SUPREME OUR WIZARD
Breeding stock for sale
at all times.
Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

O'Hara's Poland Chinas bred for March and April farrow to Good ure, top selling boar in Wiswell fall sale, m type, choice breeding, priced to move. wearling pigs. RAYMOND O'HARA, Jewell, Kan.

POLAND BRED GILTS
and Champion bred gilts. Miss
upremacy (Kansas Champion
45) and many other top gilts
de to Chief of Supremacy. Doue immune. Priced reasonably.
alone Bros. Raymond, Kan.



Poland China Fall Pigs

is by Grand Selectee and bred to a son of Mid-st. PAUL WILLIAMS, Clay Center, Kansas.

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS gilts and fall pigs. The blocky easy fe

NOW AT NEW LOCATION H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON
F.D. No. 1 Richland, Kan.
(Formerly of Topeka, Kan.)

spotted Poland China Pigs red by Top Flash and True Model. Good fee 8 and prize winners. Registered and vaccinate ARL J. & EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Ka

otted Poland China FALL PIGS. o bred gilts and sows that carry the blood of the sires such as Spot Light, Feeder's King, ny Boy and Victory Lad. Real feeder type at farmer's prices. SLATER BROS., Savonburg, Kansas

eg. Spotted Poland Chinas

tered and of good quality. Bred gilts to v in March and April, Also fall boars, ROY KELLER, Berryton, Kansas

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Kenton Milking Shorthorns
olce Bulls, calves to breeding age, out of
ood plus" and "very good" cows and sired
Wapsie Craggs Duke "excellent," 1945 Kangorand Champlon,
GORDON L. JANSSEN, Bushton, Kansas

March 2 Will Be Our Next Issue

Saturday, Feb. 23

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

The Nebraska calf quintuplets are now about 65 days old and have an average weight of 100 pounds. "Eng-land" the smallest of the 4 males at birth, is now the heaviest. The 5 head are now gaining an average of about 1½ pounds a day. They are being fed 4 times daily with food carefully and scientifically prepared by Dr. and Mrs. I. I. Smith. J. Smith.
The warm and comfortable house

The warm and comfortable house and sun parlor located near the Smith home is locked day and night and only the favored few may go inside. To others it is peering thru glass just like viewing babies in a modern hospital. To Mrs. Smith goes a large measure of credit for nursing the calves to their present state of weight and vigor. A few steps away is another calf some older, standing out in the open, his heavy coat of hair defying the north wind. This calf was brought in from the Smith farm after its mother had died and Mrs. Smith says that much of the knowledge used in starting the quintuplets came from the experience gained in saving the life of the orphan calf.

Wise men from the east and other

Wise men from the east and other directions come and go from the home of the calves, and out to the Leo Schmoldt farm near Fairbury where the calves were born and where their parents chew their cuds unmindful of

parents chew their cuds unmindful of the history they have made.

Men whose work it is to analyze the phenomena of new and unusual happenings come from universities, ask questions and take photos of the calves from every angle, and go away without giving the answer. Those who have observed even twins are amazed at the uniformity and general quality of this calf family. The 2 red calves seem to stay near each other and the 2 with white faces are generally together. But the spotted one is quite by himself most of the time. His grandfather on his mother's side was a spotted bull of unknown origin. of unknown origin.

The calves are related to all but 3 head of the cattle on the Schmoldt farm. The foundation of the herd dates back a quarter of a century or more when the present owner brought the start from his father's herd when he

start from his father's herd when he began farming for himself.

Judging from her conformation and general dairy type, my opinion is that old Red (I believe they have given her a new name now) came from a Red Poll foundation. She weighs about a thousand pounds in ordinary condition and gives 4 gallons of milk when in full flow. Her milk and that of her sisters is now being fed to the calves. The sire of the calves is an undersized whiteface bull, probably underfed as a calf. But he is of fair conformation and probably three fourths

mation and probably three fourths Hereford.

The HART DUROC FARM auction on January 31, at the Hart farm near Lees Summit, Mo., averaged \$108 on 38 head of bred gilts. Top was \$200 with buyers making purchases from 3 states. Kansas buyers purchased 11 head. Several fall pigs were sold with prices as high as \$47. E. Middendorf was the auctioneer.

FRED FARRIS AND SONS, Faucett, Mo., averaged \$110 on their sale of Duroc bred glits, February 7. The first 10 head sold averaged \$170 with a \$305 top. One glit was a daughter of Kant Be Beat and the dam was a daughter of Golden Fancy. She was bred to Tops All for a March litter. The buyer was J. Ward Stevenson, Graham, Mo. Glits bred for early farrow sold well, but those bred for late litters sold at more conservative prices. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

While it seems especially appropriate to emphasize pedigree and direct attention to famous sires in writing notes about breeders herds, it often is misleading, depending on whether the boar or bull was one of the better sons of such a noted sire, or maybe out of an inferior dam and lacking in suitable quality to justify its use as a herd sire. If the owner is known to be a careful buyer and a good judge of herd sire material, the information regarding the pedigree is, of course, of greater value in one's deliberations and search for a desirable breeding animal. All of this came to mind recently while visiting the DALE SCHEEL Hampshire herd at Emporia. Over the years Mr. Scheel has made his quota of mistakes and has had setbacks as most breeders have had. But very definite herd improvement suggest a careful study a definite type possible by certain mixtures of breeding. His movements have been careful and slower than with some. But the circle of customers has widened until now he has had customers in 16 states and his neighbors buy better than formerly.

Roediger's Poland China Dispersal

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

58 Head, the mortgage lifting kind. Quality without sacrificing size.

15 Sows and Gilts bred for March and April farrow to a great son of Midwest.
33 Fall Pigs, Sept. and Oct. farrow sired by a worthy son of Nation-Wide. One litter by a grandson of Dude I Am.
10 Fall Boars, include some real herd sire prospects, and the herd boar by Midwest.

Our herd was founded 15 years ago and dams of offering are by such sires as Wonder Boy, Chief of Staff, Lo-Set and Golden Jubilee.

All Double Immuned

We also sell the forenoon of the same day—35 grade cattle, 1 registered bull, 15
Holstein cows, some in milk and all bred, balance cows and calves, 8 horses and full line of farm machinery, including tractor and truck. For catalog address

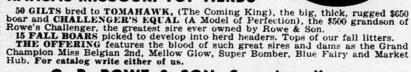
ROY M. ROEDIGER, Longford, Kansas Auctioneer: Col. Ross Schaulis. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

KANSAS-MISSOURI POLAND CHINA **BRED SOW SALE**

FAIR GROUNDS (Heated Pavilion)

SEDALIA, MISSOURI TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

65 TOPS from KANSAS-MISSOURI TOP HERDS



C. R. ROWE & SON, Scranton, Kansas KAHRS BROS., Smithton, Missouri J. N. Frank, A. W. Hasse, Jesse R. Johnson with Kans

Kansas Hampshire Breeders' **Association Show and Sale**

Heated Barn N. W. Corner of Seneca on Highway 36

Seneca, Kan., February 28 (Night) 7:30

40 — BRED GILTS AND SOWS — 40 CONSIGNORS TO THE SALE: Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hi

CONSIGNORS TO THE SALE:
George Beech, St. Paul
R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph
Clarence E. Brown, Quinter
Quigley Hampshire Farm, St. Marys

Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hiattville
Warren Ploeger, Morrill
Fred Smith, Highland
W. T. Stewart, Waterville
Ethyledale Farm, Emporia

40 Head of the best bred gilts and young sows in Kansas have been consigned to this sale, all with a production record to back them.

A type conference will be held during the afternoon starting at 2:00 p. m. and all animals will be classified by a competent judge. In connection with the type conference will be held a judging contest for vocational agriculture students, a weaning gilt to be awarded to the high ranking High School Judging team.

For catalog write Lawrence Alwin, Sale Manager, Seneca, Kan. auctioneers: Bert Powell, Topeka, Gene Toby, Seneca, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farme

Bergstens' HAMPSHIRE Production

BRED GILT SALE

On Farm 1 Mile South of

Randolph, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 27



—easily the best and most uniform lot we have ever offered. Sired by such boars as Rolling Flash, Grand News, Private News and Rocket Flash and bred to our herd boars—5 Stars, a son of O'Boy and out of Gayosa Century Pride, (reserve All American and 1st Kansas senior yearling 1945). Our Model R B and Universal R B. The gilts, sired by Grand News and bred to 5 Stars, will be real attractions. We have given much time and thought to proper mating to establish the acceptable type and modern feeding methods to insure big, strong litters. Also 10 off-marked gilts of same breeding and a few selected fall boars. Everything immuned and Bang's tested. For catalog write

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

Packer Type Hampshires

Serviceable age boars 200 to 300 pounds at \$60 to \$100. Each priced as to weight and quality. Weaning pigs \$35 each or 3 for \$100. BRED GILT SALE FEBRUARY 25

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS



Ke

HEART OF AMERICA **Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association** SPRING SHOW AND SALE Selling at Auction, 61 Bulls, 37 Females



Show: March 7, 1:00 p. m. Sale: March 8, 10:00 a. m. AMERICAN ROYAL ARENA

CONSIGNORS

G. H. Allen
L. W. Brockman
H. E. Chappell
M. W. Cline
Cooper & Bray
Part D. Ellis
S. E. Fraeld
Good Carth Stock Farm
Graff Valley Farm
The Outstan

Wayland Hopley Huston & Wiskur J. F. Innes Mil-Ina Farms Marce L. Tarbot

M. G. O'Connor
M. G. O'Connor, Jr.
Harry E. Peirce
W. H. Pipkin & Son

Wante L. Tarbot

L. M. Thornton
J. Garrett Tolan
John D. Warin
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J. O. & Jim Honeycutt Ralph & Marvin Poland C. E. Reed Wayland Hopley Frank H. Rose George A. Spencer A. H. Schmidt & Son Walace L. Talbot

THE OUTSTANDING SHOW AND SALE OF REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE IN THE MIDDLE WEST WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO L. M. Thornton, Secretary, 2825 E. 18th St. James E. Nugent, President, Bryant Bldg. Anes E. Nugent, President, Bryant Bldg. L. M. Thornton, Secretary, 2825 E. 18th (
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Auctioneer: Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Mo. Bert Powell representing this publication

Wible's Shorthorn Dispersion Sale



Sale held at farm 7 miles north of Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas Monday, March 4

32 Head Selling 12 Bulls and 20 Females. Having sold the registered Shorthorns are the results of years of experience in selecting and building a good herd. The offering is sired by such sires as Bluemont Courtier 1759729 and Miles of Ylew Baronet 1972996. The cows and heifers are bred to Hallwood Cavaller 2241166. Cavaller's sire was Klaymore Cadet who was sired by Collynie Royaler's sire was Klaymore Cadet who was sired by Collynie Royaler's constant of the cows have calves at side. Health: Offering Tb. and Bang's free, A health certificate with every animal sold. Farm implement

AUCTIONEERS—Charles Cole and Clifford Williams H. M. WIBLE, Corbin, Kan.



ROUND-UP HEREFORD SALE

Kansas City, Mo. **Monday and Tuesday** February 25-26

325 BULLS--100 FEMALES Bulls for every purpose, Herd Bulls, bers consigned afford an opportunity to obtain more value for your money. Carload buyers can fill their requirements. Plenty of females, too. Catalogs on Request.

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION Kansas City, Mo. 300 W. 11th

Carswells' Second Annual Hereford Sale

Osborne, Kan., Monday, March 4

SELLING 53 HEAD OF GOOD HEREFORDS

SELLING 53 HEAD OF GOOD HEREFORDS
THE SALES OFFERING: 13 two-year-old bulls, 11 yearling bulls, 16 two-year-old females and 13 yearling females. These Herefords are Tb. and Bang's tested.
THE BEST OF BREEDING: Our two present herd sires are Mischief Lamplighter 605th—2937779 and the Advance Lamplighter—3721812, are grandson and great grandson of The Lamplighter—2020166, the eight-year-old bull that Mousel Brothers sold to Bill McSpadden in 1940 for \$4,0 Herefords carry the bloodlines of such noted sires as Beau Mischief, Frince Domin Stanway and other noted ancestry. Lunch on Grounds. Write for Catalog to

JAY L. CARSWELL & SON, Alton, Kansas Auctioneer: Freddle Chandler.

Holsteins Selling

Registered and Grade

at the farm of J. J. Tatro, owner, Penalosa, Kan., 9 miles west of Kingman, Kan., on Highway 54, and 1 mile north.

Tuesday, February 19

te milking herd of registered and 25 head selling, fresh and heavy ers. Several now milking 60 lbs. a day, 1-uddered, high-producing, clean herd s that must be sold because the owner nove from the present farm, equipment, including Surge Milker, plant, and machinery selling previous

cattle.
eaith papers furnished.
J. TATRO, Owner, T. H. McVay, presentg the cattle. Davenport & Roper, Aucts.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY

REEDS' DAIRY FARM

bulls are a splendid lot and are being priced at \$125 to \$200. ERNEST REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Grade Guernsey Heifers for Sale 10 two-year-old Helfers. Heavy springers. Priced \$140 to \$165. Freshen within 30 to 60 days. W. L. SCHULTZ, Hillsboro, Kan. Phone 576.

The KANSAS O. I. C. SWINE BREEDERS are planning to organize a state association. A meeting has been called to meet at the Warren hotel, in McPherson, the night of March 2. There will be a dinner at 12 o'clock noon followed by the meeting to be attended by a representative of the national association. Fifteen breeders already have expressed a desire to become members. Any breeder interested should write Marvin J. Hostetler, McPherson.

W. FRED BOLT, Duroc breeder of Isabel, Barber county, won first place in division two in the Kansas Swine Production contest for 1945. Ten sows in the Bolt herd farrowed 110 pigs, weaned 100 and 80 were sold at a total weight of 20,350 pounds. Twenty head were sold at weaning time. Hogs on the Bolt farm are fed entirely on barley, kafir and other grains that grow well in his section of the state. His experience is that sows fed in this way do better and farrow larger and stronger litters than when fed corn.

For more than 25 years C. R. ROWE and his brothers have bred Poland China hogs on their highly productive farm near Scranton, and distributed them not only to their neighbors but have placed them on the farms and in breeders' herds in many states. The devotion of the Rowe family to their chosen line of agricultural activity is manifest in the effort they have made during bad years as well as good to improve the breed. They have made an honest effort to keep pace with the farmer and packer demand. And just now they are probably closer to just the right type than ever before. Their Polands once too tail are now modified by the influence of different lines of breeding and careful selection and proper matings.

tion and proper matings.

R. F. BACKUS, of Topeka, drew the coldest day of the season for his dispersion sale of Milking Shorthorns. But the crowd was large and appreciative. Selling in a small building, it was almost impossible to see the cattle or handle the spectators. The 22 lots, which included one cow with calf at foot and one other small calf selling as one lot, averaged \$179. Seven head were under 6 months old. One baby calf brought \$102.50, going to J. E. Hugenot, Minneola. The herd bull, Walgrove Noble Watchman, went to W. A. Wehmeyer, of Elk City, along with 5 or 6 females. The top on females was a 5-year-old cow at \$250. A pair of 2-year-old grade colts with white mane and tall brought \$57 each. Grade cows sold up to \$170 a head.

a head.

EARL MARTIN AND SON Duroc sale, held at St. Joseph, on February 1, averaged \$115 on gilts bred to the Missouri grand champion boar Major Orion, and to Red Label, 4th prize junior pig 1945 Nebraska State Fair. The gilts bred to the Missouri grand champion averaged \$131. Several head were purchased by Kansas buyers. These buyers were Tom Boeh, Atchlson; Fredrick Van Dalsem, Fairview; Everett Israel, Wathena; and D. A. Haighey, Bendena. For the advertisement carried in the Kansas Farmer we apologize to these breeders, as we used the wrong cut in this ad. The picture of the Missouri grand champion featured in the sale. The auctioneers were Bert Powell and Ed Kerns.

C. M. SHEEHY'S Duroc sale, Richards, Mo., was well attended by buyers from Southeast Kansas and Southwest Missouri. Virtually all of the sale offering went to buyers from these areas. The top sow came to Kansas and the buyer was G. W. Robinson, Ft. Scott. He paid \$102.50 to own the top. He bought several head. Second top went to E. Snip, Golden City, Mo., at \$100, and at \$97.50 M. A. Chaiften, Redfield, bought the third highest selling gilt. The acute corn shortage in that and surrounding counties created a conservative attitude on the part of the buyers. Five fall gilts sold for \$30 average, and 2 fall boars sold for \$35 each. The offering was bred to several boars of popular bloodlines. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, drew almost a better day for his Superior bred sow sale than he expected. The payilion on the farm was well filled and the sows had been well looked over before the sale started. The offering was well grown and conditioned. Bert Powell was in his usual good form and buyers from six states were represented at the ringside. Fourteen head went to Nebraska, 10 to Iowa, 7 to Missouri and 23 stayed in Kansas. The general average on bred glits was \$140. A top of \$257 was paid by Ira Johnson and Son, of Perry, Iowa, for 93 gilts. The cheapest glit brought \$82.50, only 5 head sold below \$100 and only 13 sold for more than \$150, which indicates the general level of prices. Eight fall boars averaged \$85, with a top of \$102.50 going to E. E. McKaughan, of Stillwater, Okla.

Stillwater, Okla.

The NORTHEASTERN KANSAS HERE-FORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held its first annual sale at Topeka, January 26. An unusually large crowd was in attendance. The weather was cold but clear, with the sale starting rather slow but resulted in good prices considering the large number of young cattle that sold. The 50 lots averaged \$223. The 31 bulls averaged \$240 with a top of \$515 for Regulator Tone, consigned by E. G. Becker and purchased by Paul Hartwig, of Onaga. The 19 females brought an average of \$200 with top price of \$385 paid by Arthur Atwood, of Silver Lake. This female was from the William Belden consignment. All of the cattle went back to Kansas farms and herds, none of them very far distant, a compliment to the consignors. The sale was managed by E. G. Becker, of Meriden, and the auctioneer was Charles Corkle, of Nebraska.

Seven hundred fifty buyers, bidders and visitors braved the early morning zero weather to attend the JOE MUTHS Hereford calf sale, held in the commodious sale pavillon at Osborne, January 28. Mr. Muths, who lives at Tipton, showed good judgment in selecting this location for his sale. The local demand and nearby localities proved their appreciation for good Herefords by buying the buils, ranging from 5 months up to one year at a general average of \$198.06 with a top price of \$205. Fifteen helfers of same ages averaged \$235.10 with a top of \$370, paid by the Hake Elevator Company, of Tipton. The same buyer also took the next top helfer at \$350. Loyd Stoskopf, of Red Wing, was a good buyer taking a couple of good females at \$340 and \$290. The entire offering was under 12 months old, many of them as young as 5 months. Mr. Muths says Col. Harold Tonn did a most excellent job selling the cattle, and praises the management of the sale barn force who helped conduct the sale. Mr. Muths' sons who recently purchased the mature herd will continue in the breeding business.

HELP GUARD YOUR HERD Against GO-CALLED

Vaccination with nchor Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicen

r 100 cc DRRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN,

Order from NEAREST ANCHOR DEALER



Dairy CATTLE

For 50-Ton Cows

yrshires are noted for life-time records of 100,000 lbs. 4% milk

Ayrshire Breeders' Association 280 Center St., Brandon, Ve.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

Raise a GUERNSEY BULL To Raise Your INCOME

o get top income over cost of feed, select o ,000 registered Guernsey bulls out of a got tter cow and travel the road to more profi irving. Write for FREE Booklet.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE C 301 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hamps

HOLSTEINS PAY ALL THE W



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS

SMOKY VALLEY HOLSTEINS

For sale or lease, a baby son of Carn-Countryman, whose first two daughters of fied "very good" and "good plus." Dam-Joseph Fancy with a two-year-old recor 429.4 lbs. fat 3.8%. Also bulls for light set W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Elisworth,

BROOKSIDE JERSEY STOCK FARM

We guarantee to provide Jerseys that give nourishment for the body; beauty the eyes; consolation for the mind; rest the soul; and cash for the pocketbook. Bucows and helfers for sale. Guaranteed every way. Reasonable prices.

MARSHALL BROS., Sylvia, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS



Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

If he is capable, understand his audience and knows va-ues. His fee is reflected increased profit to the seller HAROLD TONN Haven (Reno Co.), Kan

DAWDY'S HOLSTEIN SALE SERVICE

Equipped to prepare catalogs and take fu management of consignment, dispersal as

E. A. DAWDY, Salina, Kansas

CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer Wellington, Kansas

Ross B. Schoulis, Auctioneer
Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Formalis, Ask those for whom I have sold.

OLAY CENTER, RANSAS

RALPH RAYL, Auctioneer
Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Bales,
Phone 31F21

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Beef CATTLE

U. S. Center Aberdeen-Angus **Breeders'** Association Show and Sale Smith Center, Kan. Monday, March 18

Show at 9 a. m.—Sale at 1 p. m. In comfortable sale pavilion For catalog write

HARRY R. DANNENBERG Gaylord, Kansas

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle For Sale. Choice Breedin L. E. LAFLIN Crab Orchard, Nebr.

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LUFT'S HEREFORDS

Modern type Herefords. Visitors welcome.

JOHN LUFT, Bison, Kan.

We Are Offering in the KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE

KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE
Hutchinson, Konsos, February 19
3 Bulls of Prince Domino breeding, 18
months of age, all of choice breeding and
fine quality, and the second of the sec

PLAINVIEW POLLED HEREFORD FARMS
JESSE RIFFEL & SONS
young bulls for farmers, ranchmen

Polled Hereford Bulls
We have several bulls about 20 months old for sale at this time. These are real quality bulls and have been raised in a practical manner. Come and see them or write.
GOERNANDT BROS., Aurora, Kansas

Fair Lawn Shorthorns Four red and roan bulls, 10 to 14 months of age. Good quality, straight, thick and gentle. Sired by Imperial Rajah, \$150 to \$200 while they last. Also bred heifers to service of "Proud Harvester," freshen in March. We deliver 100 miles. For further particulars write Frank E. Leslie, Phone 1804, Sterling, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls

For the next ten days we are offering our herd buil and one coming two-year-old for sale. Priced right, Also have some coming yearling buils. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kansas
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kansas

10 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS
12 to 15 months old, reds and dark roans. Sired
by Glenburn Destiny, by Brawith Chief, or
Augusta's Prince, by Imp. Cairossic Prince
Peter. For further description, write
E. C. IACY or GLENN LACY & SON
Miltonwale, Kansas,

Clyde Miller's Polled Shorthorns are uniform, compact and thick Scotch cattle. They are deeply polled and good colors. You'll like them.

CLYDE W. MILLER, Mahaska, Kan.

DISPERSION SALE OF RED POLL CATTLE

At farm, 1 mile North of Holton, Kansas, on Highway 75 Tuesday, February 26 at 1:00 p. m.

15 FEMALES, 1 to 9 years old

1 HERD BULL 4 Cows to freshen in March
5 Cows to freshen in September
2 Heifers to freshen in September
4 Heifers to freshen in April
5 Open Heifers
1 Bull, two years old

O. B. Clemetson, Rt. 3, Holton, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

LawrenceWelter, Auctioneer R. 5, Manhattan, Kan.

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer Alden, Kansas

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1881 Place Avenue Topoka, Kan.

The PHILIP R. STUDER and KEITH STUDER Shorthorn dispersion sale, held at Tipperary Ranch in Thomas county during January, was one of the outstanding Shorthorn events for that territory for the past decade. Eighty-four lots were sold mostly to beginners and commercial growers of a territory committed to Herefords. The Studers have maintained a good herd at Atwood for many years. The entire offering sold for a total of \$12,080, a general average of \$142.85, very good considering the large number of quite young animals. The bulls' average of \$140 was not bad with most of them too young for service. The top price paid for a bull was \$280, paid by Mrs. G. W. Lewallen, of Winona. The females averaged \$143 with a top of \$325, paid by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lupfer, of Larned. The 10 highest priced females averaged \$242, and the 5 top bulls averaged \$267. Sixty-five head stayed in Kansas and 20 of them within a radius of 4 miles from the ranch.

After years of faithful service in the business of breeding and perfecting registered Durocs, W. R. HUSTON has retired from the business that has claimed most of his time and energy for a period of 40 years. The writer recalls some of his earliest purchases. And has followed with interest his accomplishments during the good and bad years. It would be interesting to know just how many hogs he has placed in the pens of new owners during that time. And for those who can look back over the years and recall the inferior type Duroc of that long ago, there is realization of what Mr. Huston and other breeders have accomplished in breed improvement. Fortunately for the peace of mind of the founder of this good herd, as well as the future of the breed, Mr. Huston's son assumes the duties and obligations of his father. Willis has grown up in the atmosphere of Duroc lore, he knows the problems and pitfalls of the business, and a natural love for the business assures the continuous herd improvement started by the founder of the herd.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

March 8—Heart of America Association, Kansas City, Mo., L. M. Thornton, Secretary,
2825 East 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.

March 18—The U. S. Center Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle Association, Smith Center, Kan.,
Secretary, Harry R. Dannenburg, Gaylord,
Kan.

March 18—The U. S. Center Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle Association, Smith Center, Kan.,
Secretary, Harry R. Dannenburg, Gaylord,
Kan.,
April 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
April 19—Dodson Brothers, Fall River, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
February 19—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Show
and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. A. G. Pickett,
Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
February 23—Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch,
Walte Bros., Proprietors, Winfield, Kan.
February 25—26—Round-up Sale, Kansas City,
Mo. Managers—American Hereford Association, 300 West 1th St., Kansas City,
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Mo. Managers—American Hereford Ranch,
April 1—John Luit, Bison, Kan. Sale at Hays,
Kan.
April 19—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders,
April 4—Wood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager,
April 10—Jansonius Bros., Frairle View, Kan.
November 13—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
February 19—J. J. Tatro, Penalosa, Kan.
April 25—Central Kansas Holstein Sale, Hülsboro,
Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.
April 25—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders'
Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Hobart McVay, Sale
Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
April 3—North Central Kansas Shorthorn
Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan. Secretary, Edwin Hedstrom, Mankato, Kan.
Guernsey Cattle
May 3—Missouri Breeders' Association, Columbia Mo. Bacerary, L. A. Scotharton, Columbia

Guernsey Cattle
May 3—Missouri Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Eckles Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Red Poll Cattle
February 26—O. B. Clemetson, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

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Duroc Hogs

February 16—Kansas Duroc Breeders, Belleville, Kan. Manager, Dr. George Wreath.
February 12—W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Kan.
February 18—Harvey Deets, Gibbon, Nebr. Sale at Kearney, Nebr.
Sale, South St. Joseph, Mo.
March 28—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

February 25—O Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
February 27—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
February 28—Kansas Hampshire Breeders' Association (night). Seneca, Kan. Lawrence Alwin, Sale Manager, Seneca, Kan.

Hereford Hogs

February 18—Osborne County Hereford Hog Breeders, Osborne County Hereford Hog Breeders, Osborne, Kan. Chas. Booz, Secretary, Portis, Kan.
February 22—Southwest Hereford Hog Association, Marysville, Kan. (Sale pavillon) G. F. Hall, Sale Manager, Irving, Kan.

Foland China Hogs

February 28—C. R. Rowe & Son, and Kahrs Bros., Sedalia, Mo.

March 8—Roy Roediger, Longford, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given ere are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month	Year Ago
Steers	\$17.35	\$17.65	\$16.25
Hogs	14.55	14.55	14.50
Lambs		14.00	16.35
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs	.21	.21	
Eggs, Standards	.311		.34
Butterfat, No. 1		.46	.46
Wheat, No. 2, Hard			
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.32%		1.133
Oats, No. 2, White.		.8114	82
Barley, No. 2		1.24	1.16
Alfalfa, No. 1			30.00
Prairie, No. 1		16.00	18.00

Hook It Out

When dressing wild game, use a crochet hook to remove feathers or shot that became embedded in the flesh.—L. M.

An Unusual



C K Sale **Friday** March 22

C K ROYAL DUNDY 1st, Top bull in our last sale, going to Johnson, Miller and Toll, of Smolan and Salina.

ON MARCH 22 on the ranch in comfortable sale pavilion we will sell 60 CALVES (still on their mothers) ranging in age from 6 to 8 months. HERD BULL PROSPECTS and BREED IMPROVING HEIFERS.

Note: We now have 50 coming two-year-old bulls and 50 coming two-year-old heifers for sale at private treaty, singly or in groups. See them right away.

Our carload of bulls placed 3rd at Denver with 41 carloads en-

For catalog address

C K RANCH, Brookville, Kansas

Waites' Modern Type Hereford **Second Annual Production Sale**

Winfield, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 23



45 HEAD

of quality young cattle pro-duced from HAZLETT and WHR foundation cows. All sired by or bred to our two bulls that have proven themselves.

WHR Worthy Domino 41st WHR Worthy Domino 41st, a son of the Register of Merit sire, Double Domino 5th and out of a Prince Domino Jr. dam. He was first at the American Royal and 2nd at the International as a yearling.

WHR Contender Domino 1st by WHR Flashy Domino 22d by Onward D. 20th and out of a daughter of Prince Domino C. (Contender sired both champion bull and female at Kansas State sale in 1943).

25 Bulls—most of them serviceable. Many herd bull prospects among them.

20 Heifers—half of them bred to above sires, and selected to meet the needs of begin-ners or for replacement.

This offering should be of special in-terest to breeders who want to strengthen their herds from the standpoint of stronger and straighter legs and better heads.—J. R. J.

For Catalog address

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch, Waite Bros. (Owners) Winfield, Kan. Auctioner: A. W. Thompson. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

HEREFORD HOG SALE

Marysville, Kansas Friday, February 22

Hogs on Display at 9:00 a. m.—Sale Starts at 1:30 p. m.

No exaggerated claims, just plain facts. These are THE TOPS, none better and lots of them not so good, will be sold in other sales. Bloodlines in this sale are Fashion Corrector and Stepahead, highest priced boar ever sold in the Hereford Hog field.

30 Bred Sows and Gilts, bred to Top Herd Boars. Also a few fall boars and gilts. All grown properly, right color and markings, and selected from top herds.

For Free Catalog address G. F. HALL, Irving, Kansas Southwest Hereford Hog Association



THERE'S A STRAN-STEEL "Quonset" TO MEET YOUR NEEDS

LOW-COST · FIRE-SAFE · PERMANENT

Whether you need a barn, a storage or utility building, an implement or vehicle garage or a weather shelter, there's a Stran-Steel "Quonset" to meet your needs at low cost.

Structures of three different sizes are available, in any length desired; each is adaptable to almost any farming need. Stran-Steel framing makes possible quick and easy erection. A patented nailing groove in studs and joists permits steel covering to be nailed on by ordinary hammer-and-nail methods. The all-steel construction is fire-safe, termite-proof, free from sagging, warping or rotting, and provides greater protection against wind and weather. For further information, see your local Stran-Steel "Quonset" dealer, or write us direct.

GREAT LAKES STEEL

Quonset 40"

Corporation

UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

STRAN-STEEL DIVISION . PENOBSCOT BUILDING . DETROIT 26

STRAN A STEEL